Agriculture-1930 Condition of 129,000 Bales Pooled in State;

Record For Cotton Association

To date the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association has received 120,000 bales of cotton and judging from the present delivery of from 1,000 to 3,000 bales a day it is expected that the delivery will reach to between 130,000 and 150,000 bales by the end of the pooling season, Allen Northington, general manager declared yesterday in a letter to the members of the Association.

"Your cotton association," Mr. Northington wrote, "has to date received 120,-000 bales of cotton which is a record delivery to the Association during its history, exceeding the largest yearly delivery up to this year by nearly 15,000 bales. Judging from the number of bales we are receiving each day, ranging from 1,000 to tion which recently received the endorse-3,000 bales, it is reasonable to believe that ment and support of the Federal Farm we will receive 130,000 to 150,000 bales before the pooling season closes.

"Through the assistance of the Federal Farm Board we continue to advance 15.62 associations. It can readily be seen that cents per pound middling basis 7-8 inch if these few farmers, sticking together staple to producers who pool their cotton. This will be continued, however, it should tion that can render maximum service be remembered that the Farm Marketing Act was passed to help the producer, therefore the 15.64 cents per pound ad- the organization and be ready to aid vance is limited to producers. This being themselves during future depressed contrue we will be glad to receive any quantity of cotton from producers and advance the 15.64 c as per pound, middling basis.

with us in our annual pool and we advance him 15.64 cents middling basis there will be no margin call on the member in case of decline in the market and, agriculture. if the cotton should eventually sell for less than 15.64 cents there will be no loss to the member. If we should sell the cotton for more than 15.64 cents plus the handling charges and expense the member reau office or take the matter up with will get the benefit of same.

"We appreciate very much the letters we have received from our members expressing their appreciation of the service the Association are been able to render in making the 15.64 cents per pound advance despite the fact that the market has been and continues below this point.

"As never before farmers are seeing the importance of building a strong marketing organization to take care of their needs during appressed conditions. Present economical conditions are bad, and if it was not for the fact Board it would have been impossible for farmers to be receiving the service which they are now receiving from their cotton as they have, have built up an organizaduring such a depressed time that it is very important for more farmers to join ditions. This can be done only by farmers working together year after year and building strong farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing associations. "Where the member places his cotton Therefore, let me urge that each member make a desperate effort to get your neighbors to join with us in building an organization to serve in the betterment of

> "If you have cotton on hand, or know of any of your producer friends who still possess cotton and wish to pool it, please ask for details at your county farm bu

Read and Reflect

How many acres of land lying idle in your community?

How many farmers do you know that need supplies to make a crop?

How many farmers will get help from a chain store to make a crop?

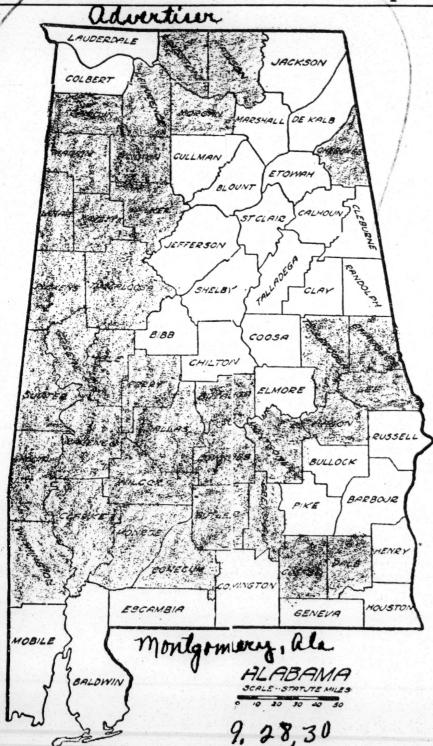
How many will be helped by a home merchant?

How many of you remember the day when a farmer could get supplies from almost any home merchant to make a crop?

Was that before, or after, the coming of the chain store?

The answer to these questions, should govern every citizen of any community when they spend their cash money.

Alabama's Drouth Relief Map



Map showing counties in darkened area designated for Federal drouth relief in Alabama by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in which Red Cross agencies are to operate to aid tenant and rental farmers who are facing abject suffering during the Winter months. The suffering, however, will not be confined to these counties but to the entire state, according to F. W. Gist, state and federal statistician, who reported that the number of tenant or "share croppers" who will be unable to provide for themselves and must be fed by some means will total 26,000 families. Half of this number, he said, are white families. The average number of five to the family means that 130,000 men, women and children are penniless, without employment and without food for the Winter months, on the farms alone.

It The Bench

AGRICULTURE OF ALABAMA

bound book of some hundred and forty pages, eight and a half by eleven inches, called Agriculture of Alabama.

This publication will take the place of an agricultural hand-book this year. The book contains a description of all the agencies, state and private, engaged in fostering agriculture in Alabama, contains many statistical tables showing what agriculture has



produced, and what it can produce, and in addition there are many valuable charts which graphically illustrate weather and health con-

they are writing about. Among the contribu- excuse to seek the increased industrial em contributors to the volume are Dr. Bradford Knapp, ployment made possible during the World War president of Auburn; F. W. Gist, well known and immediately thereafter. The exodus did statistician; P. H. Smyth, meteorologist of the not reach such heavy proportions in Alabama U. S. Weather Bureau; Dean M. J. Funchess as in some neighboring states, and many have statistician; P. H. Smyth, meteorologist of the not reach such statistician; P. H. Smyth, meteorologist of the not reach such states, and many may use of Auburn; Prof. L. N. Duncan of the Extensince returned to the farms. The census of the Samuelan Prof. J. B. Hobdy, of the Depart-1930 may show this return to a degree more or a samuelan potable."

Foreword by Gov. Graves

greatest industry. "It creates more wealth," what those gainfully employed earn. greatest industry. "It creates more wealth," what those gainfully employed earn. says the Governor, "gives employment to more More than half of the employed people in Example and is the foundation attention to more more than half of the employed people in Example and is the foundation attention to more more than half of the employed people in Example and is the foundation attention to more than half of the employed people in Example 2. majority of the custom for commerce in this professions. State. Its population is stable and dependable, furnishing its full share or more of the sup- The book contains an estimate made for 1925 port of school and church and state."

Importance of Agriculture in Alabama

book this interesting thing:

duced by the three groups named (miners Alabama's farm property that year was more manufacturers and farmers) about forty-five than half a billion dollars. and a half billion dollars of new wealth. Of this the miner gave us five and a half, the Mr. Gist in Chapter II tells us that about 43 turer 227 million, the farmer 268, the latter is devoted to idle crop lands. being 48 per cent of the total. Manufactured values in eight counties bordering on Mont- It is hard to take in just how important

million dollars per annum, mined products in The State Department of Agriculture and the same are about one million, and the farm Industries has rendered a very distinct service rigulture furnished to the Montecomer to Alabama in the Alabama to Alabama in compiling and issuing a neatly tory about 74 per cent of the wealth produced annually and upon which business depends for its existence in this city."

What the Negro Exodus Meant

The chapter on the population, wealth and income of Alabama shows that the increase in the population of whites and negroes was "con-stant from 1820 to 1910, the negro population; stant from 1820 to 1910, the negro population; increasing at a slightly greater rate than the white up to 1900. Between this date and 19100 the negroes continued their increase but at account actually lower ratio, and for the next ten years actually decreased in numbers. The decreased was, however, very small, being less than 1 per 1820 and 18 was, however, very small, being less than 1 per grant cent, amounting to only 7,630 out of 908,000. However, when the natural increase of births over deaths is considered, it is found that something like 98,000 negroes left the States between these two dates."

Why the Negroes Went

to the industrial centers in other states, and doubtless were lost from the farms to industrial employment in the State. Ine fourteen chapters, into which the book trial employment in the State. This exoduse women who have had long experience with the subjects they write of, and who know what acreage in the negro countries to the work of the subjects to the writing about. Among the countries to the work of the subjects to the writing about.

Statistics quoted in the book show that only on about 40 per cent of the people are engaged in In the introductory foreword by the Gov-gainful occupations, and that the remainernor we are told that agriculture is Alabama's ing 60 per cent are largely dependent upon

people, and is the foundation stone to more the State in 1920 were engaged in agriculture, creative activity than any other industrial forestry and animal husbandry. About 17 per group. It furnishes fifty per cent of the raw cent were engaged in mining, 8 per cent in material for manufacture, an equal propor-personal and domestic service, nearly 6 per tion of the tonnage for transportation, and a cent in trade, and about 3 per cent in the

Where Alabama Wealth Comes From

of the amount of wealth produced in the State by agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Quoting from an article by Statistician Gist. Nearly half of the State's wealth that year was Dr. Knapp tells us in the introduction of the produced in agriculture, 268 million dollars. Manufacturing produced 227 million dollars, "In the United States in 1925 there was pro- and mining about 77 million. The value of

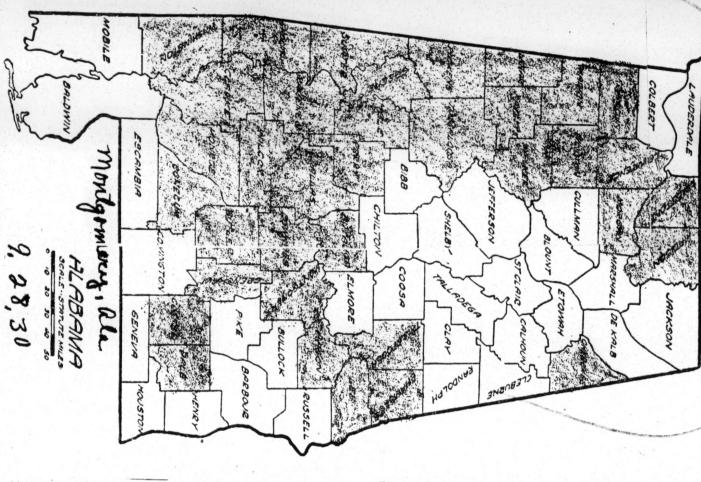
How Farmer Uses His Lands

manufacturer 26 and a half, and the farmer per cent of the farm lands of Alabama are 13 and a half, the latter constituting 28.5 per estimated to be planted in crops; 27 per cent cent of the total. In Alabama, the same year, is in woods; 16 per cent in pasture lands; 9 the miner produced 60 million, the manufac- per cent in waste lands and about 5 per cent

Value of Most Important Crops

gomery, including this county, are about 13 agriculture is to Alabama unless you can real-

Klabama's Drouth Relief Map



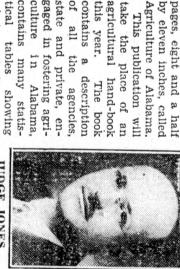
Map showing counties in darkened area designated for Federal drouth relief in Alabama by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in which Red Cross agencies are to operate to aid tenant and rental farmers who are facing abject suffering during the Winter months. The suffering, however, will not be confined to these counties but to the entire state, according to F. W. Gist, state and federal statistician, who reported that the number of tenant or "share croppers" who will be unable to provide for themselves and must be fed by some me answell total 26,000 families. Half of this number of the state and th employment and without food for the Winter months, on the farms alone. this number, he said, are white families: The average number of five to the family means that 130,000 men, women and children are penniless, without

AGRICULTURE OF ALABAMA

It I he Bench

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Agriculture of Alabama,



Afficient of Alabama shows that the increase in the population of whits and regroes we row contains a description of all the agencies, state and private, engaged in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of whites and natural private, engaged in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the agencies, state and private, engaged in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the agree contains and private, engaged in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the agree contains and from the prest ten years populations which agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the agreed in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the agreed in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the agreed in fostering agriculture in Alabama shows that the population of all the specific produced and what it can broduce and in a produced, and what it can produce and in a produced, and what it can produce and health conditions in the State.

The fourteen chapter, into which the book that agriculture is allowed the work of experts, man and was caused primarily by the advent of the State. This seconds in distribution of the Nater. In the state increase but the State in they are writing about. Among the countries are returned to the farms to industry and an any show the reduced in the body see which meteorologies of themot reach such heavy proportions in Alabama shows the results and many shows that the produced in the body see which seed the states and many show the reduced in the body shows that the proposed and many shows the results and many shows the form the farms to industry. The constant of the Extension of the Extension of the proportions in Alabama shows the results and many shows the results and many shows the results and provided proportions in Alabama shows that the remain were all substances and that the remain will be proported to the contribution of the proportion of the pro

port of school and church and state." furnishing its full share or more of the sup- The book contains an estimate made for 1925 Importance of Agriculture in Alabama Its population is stable and dependable by agriculture,

Dr. Knapp tells us in the introduction of the produced in agriculture, book this interesting thing: Quoting from an article by Statistician Gist Nearly half of the State's wealth that year was

values in eight counties bordering on Mont- It is hard to take in just how important gomery, including this county, are about 13 agriculture is to Alabama unless you can realcent of the total. In Alabama, the same year, is in woods; 16 per cent in pasture lands; 9 the miner produced 60 million, the manufact per cent in waste lands and about 5 per cent 13 and a half, the latter constituting 28.5 per estimated to be planted in crops; 27 per cent manufacturer 26 and a half, and the farmer per cent of values in being 48 per cent of the total. Manufactured this the miner gave us five and a half, the manufacturers and and a half billion dollars of new wealth. "In the United States in 1925 there was pro- and mining about 77 million. by the three groups named (miners Alabama's farm property that year was more eight counties bordering on Montmillion, the farmer 268, the latter is devoted to idle crop lands. farmers) about forty-five than half a billion dollars. 0 Manufacturing produced

the farm

Value of Most

income of Alabama shows that the increase in The chapter on the population,

farms was 68 acres.

Increasing Use of Electricity

The chapter on rural living standards gives some interesting figures showing the use that the farmers of the State are making of electricity. It is being used for lights, electric ranges irons water-numbs refrigerators to ranges, irons, water-pumps, refrigerators, radios, churns, sewing machines, cotton gins, gristmills and the like. Dairymen are using it increasingly and "poultrymen are using electric

The State Department of Agriculture and the same are about one million, and the farm Industries has rendered a very distinct service riculture furnished to the Montgomery territor Alabama in compiling and issuing a neatly TARAMA million dollars per annum, mined products its existence in this city." annually and upon which business depends

What the Negro Exodus Meant wealth and

and they have extended their lines each month on an average of 21 miles.

Commissioner Seth P. Storrs's department, and those who helped in editing the book, have gathered in one handy when information, facts and conclusions which show us the real condition of agriculture in the State, and points out where it may be improved.

No Alabama library will be complete without

No Alabama library will be complete without copy of the book.

Where Alabama Wealth Comes From

mining

268

of the amount of wealth produced in the State Mr. Gist in Chapter II tells us that about 43 How Farmer Uses His Lands Important Crops lands of Alabama are and manufacturing. 227 million dollars, million The value dollars. alue of the State's principal crops. res are given for 1929 as the value op named: Corn, \$36,715,000; oats, cotton, \$123,525,000; hay, \$7,531,000; ize the value These figures of the crop value crop named: peanuts, \$4,290,000; cowpeas, \$924,000; sorghum and cane syrup, \$3,578,000; Irish potatoes, ane syrup, 000; sweet \$2,475,000. Black and cane \$3,492,000; potatoes, \$6,860,000; vege-

Black Belt of Alabama
One of the charts in the book divides the
State into ten types of farming areas, the dimainly on soil and climatic being

Ten counties comprise the Black Belt: Sumter, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes, Bullock and Montgomery.

Agriculture-1930

Condition of.

Columbus, Ga. Tota

PROFITABLE POINTS FOR FARMERS

Very often one epigram proves ciation. Some are forceful enough to carry next year's crop and will not have to be the kernel of a whole address. a whole message without further bank because my food and feed elicudation or definition.

Tuskegee Farmers Conference held County, Alabama. at Tuskegee, Ala., recently of ered To complete the cole we add the some meaningful advice of Southern advice of an old colored preacher farmers. Single sentences from ad-of a country church in Mississippi. framed in the farm home or learn-farm he said: ed by heart by those to whom they "Put yo' faith in the Lord, put are addressed, should do much for yo' family in de field, put yo' flivfarming in this section.

We quote some of these farm livin' at home." epigrams:

"By gambling with cotton, the em. South has failed eight times in the last 40 years. That's a bad system." -Dr. Bradford Knapp, president Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

"The farmers who have plenty of good laid aside for this year are not uffering."-Dr. R. R. Moton, Prinpal Tuskegee Institute.

"In the past our farmers have alked about diversification, but as oon as cotton went to 20 cents a pound, they forgot about diversification and planted al ltheir land in cotton. This condition must be changed."-John H. Drakeford, president of the Bank of Tuskeges.

"Selling grain in the hog brings larger yield than selling it direct.' -R. A. Stratford, County Agent, Moultrie, Georgia.

"We are facing a long series of years of low-priced cotton."-J. A. Evans, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Sixty-three Negro 4-H Club boys in one North Carolina County, each own one registered Jersey Cow."-I. W. Hill, United States Department of Agriculture.

"The cow, sow and hen will save the farmer from suffering this Winter." - Aggie Moore, Alabama Representative Duroc Jersey Asso-

"I have all plans made for my crops will carry me through."-J. The fortieth annual session of the H. Nunn, Negro farmer, Autauga

dresses by various speakers contain Recently in telling his flock what volumns of good sense which if to do to overcome poverty on the

ver under de shed an' grow yo'

Here is all and more than has "Do not raise cotton until you been said by the president, memhave corn in the bin and meat inbers of the farm board and all the

the smokehouse."-Carl Williams, others who have attempted to ofmember Federal Farm Board. . fer a solution of the farm prob-

Agriculture - 1930 Condition of PINE BLUFF, ARK COMMERCIAL GRAPHIC

OCT 8 - 1930 COLORED LEADER URGES MEMBERS There will be no house rents in the non sense advice which the white buntry and no coal and water bills, residents and Negro leaders in our OF RACE TO REMAIN ON THE FARM am sure every landowner will be esidents and Negro leaders in our am sure every landowner will be esidents and Negro leaders in our am sure every landowner will be esidents and Negro leaders in our lad to let them remain in the farm ouses and to make firewood of the preading as widely as possible. By J. B. WATSON President Arkansas State College for thing somebody is doing to them. At

Negroes

tion.

quickly and to make him act abnor- to their store of wisdom. mally and somtimes very foolishly.

moves away in droves to these already g altogether an exception to the congested centers, further to clutter le. Already the story is abroad of up the sreets, barber shops, pool rooms idied attempts to disaffect the and like places and further to compli-untry people of my race and turn cate conditions that already are tax-em into paths that will certainly g these cities to handle.

Also there is always the profession-ess the coming winter. al adviser, false friend and brother It is a crime to mislead these peowho lies in wait to take advantage a into the belief that the red cross of the innocents in these periods of anybody else is going to support bewilderment and distress. They em in willful idleness and shift-

President Arkansas State College for thing somebody is doing to them. At unusual crop of rabbits and our the proper time they produce in some streams abound with the finest fish. form or other the "forty acres and a Periodically we have always had mule" and the bag at the end of the "singing the blues" in Arkansas, and Periodically we have always had mule and the bag at the chart of in our country, and almost at regular intervals, these periods of finantial of fifty can recall the four projects cial and economic depression. But to possess Liberia and the Continent of the state we would soon forget that there was a drought. just as regularly and so quickly have Africa. Some industrious Moses LITTLE ROCK, ARK. to even greater heights of prosperity and cry, "Back to Africa," "The God than ever before experienced, that of the Israelites will also lead us to they have ceased to cause such anthe promised land," or some such awful nightmare now as they once catchy phrase. The result has aldid. During these lean periods all suf-ways been that hundreds of gullibles fer some and the lower strata of our have sold farm and all and put the working classes, both industrial and money in the common treasury for agricultural, suffer some extreme dis-the purchase of ships, etc. Then the What is at once sound advice to the advantages for short periods; but we Moses, who invariably is the stake-rural Negroes of Arkansas and an have never had a great famine nor holder, had to go for further instrucreturned.

normal depression tends to upset him to their account was a little addition of country Negroes.

ad to suffering and needless dis-

worm themselves into their confi-sness. It not only tends to paurize them but prejudices their cause th all who otherwise may be inclin-

to help them in the future. It is the duty of every person with ly influence with these Negro labor-

GAZETTE

OCT 1 0 1936 THE BEST PLACE FOR RURAL NEGROES IS AT HOME.

great distress of hunger and starva-tions from the almighty and has never appeal to their white neighbors, friends and landlords comes from Dr. In spite of everything that should Not so many years ago a certain J. B. Watson, president of the A. M. point to the contrary, however, at times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like these certain classes of reverse high priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like the priest announced to his and N. School for Negroes at Pine times like the priest announced to his announ own race, the Negro, have suffered flock in California that the general Bluff. He warns against the idea more and longer than any other and judgment would take place on a cer- that relief may be found in the cities, often needlessly. In this short article tain day and hour and that every soul and against the idea that the Red I wish to call attention to a few of found at the sordid business of money Cross or any other agency is going to the things which bring this about. In making or in possession of any world-support drouth sufferers in wilful the first place the Negro in the ly goods would surely hear the depart from me, etc." idleness. He warns also that designpletely with has means, as a rule The flock governed themselves ac-ing persons may attempt to seize on ahead of them; his economic margin cordingly; and, on the judgment day the drouth situation to play in vari-is always very narrow. So the least ab-of disallusionment all they had left ous ways on the credulity and hopes

It would seem that we would get. It happened that on the same day In the second place he seems to through with following after these these words of warning were publishhave a chronic obsession that, some-pious and benevolent crooks and we ed the Gazette told of the unfortu-how, there should be some relief for have improved; but is seems as the pate experiences of a Negro farm his troubles in the large cities; so he is year of the drought is not prov- nate experiences of a Negro farm hand from Louisiana who had come to Little Rock looking for a job. Through an old confidence game he lost \$245 in cash, which was what he had to show for more than a year of steady labor.

> The head of the state school for Negroes urges the men of his race to stay on the farms. He does not exaggerate when he tells them they will be better off there at home, even under the hardships and privations the drouth year may produce this winter than if they drift to the towns looking for work whthere is no work

As he puts it in homely fashion s to warn them against these im- there are plenty of fish in the streams isters, some of whom are white, and rabbits in the fields and woods. ostly working under cover. The and most landowners will be glad to anters and the Negro leaders in the let their Negro tenants remain in fort to keep them in the country of the dead timber produced by the

Negro Farmers Are Desirable In California

The cotton growers in southern California of the San Joaquin district are anxious to get hold of some reliable, dependable, thrifty and industrious Negro farm laborers, who would be interested in working in the cotton industry.

According to Mr. Floyd C. Covington, director of the Industrial Relations Department of the Los Angeles Urban League, the growers are offering all kinds of inducements to get Negroes to come to ments to get Negroes to come to that section. They are not limited, however, to the growing of cotton. "The fruit industry is even more replete with possibilities," says Mr. Covington.

Persons interested in considering this proposition should write a dr., Covington at 2510 Central avenue,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Rominion of Condition of Survey Shows Negro Beset With Adverse Conditions In Farming Sections Of

cially the Negro are brought out by increase in truck farming. the findings of the committee on the Diversification, it is shown, is practry. economic status of the Negro appoint ticed less by tenant farmers than by

ed its report

Negro farmer. The progress made by
The report of this committee is Negro farmers in climbing the tenant
based on a careful survey of the situa-ladder up to 1910 has been reversed by
tion made for them by Dr. T. Wooft-the desertion of the farm for the city, Georgia by Arthur Raper showed an er, Jr., of the Institute for Research increasing the amount of idle lands annual average for Negroes of \$448 in Social Science at the University of tremendously, especially in the four in one county and \$399 in another. A North Carolina. This report developed extreme southeastern states, Georgia, study of Negro farms in St. Helena Isup-to-date information hold as to the Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississ-land showed the average to be \$420 in Negro in agriculture and in industry, ippi.

of government experts. The study was dependent Negro croppers to the total that had once been cultivated were financed by the Rosenwald fund. number of Negro farmers in the ex-given over to "broomsage and bram-

The survey shows that in agricul-treme southeastern states rose from bles." The seriousness of this loss is ture the Negro has, in the most lit-39 per cent in 1920 to 46 per cent in heightened by the fact that while culeral sense, lost ground.

Dr. Woofter's findings trace this actual number of croppers, but as a woodland was still being cleared, situation to three chief causes, the result of losses in the higher classes woodcutting being a last resort for first of which is the one-crop system of tenants.

Under this system the farmer devotes This indicates a serious decrease in 1925 this loss in Southern rural popu

or tobacco. Depression in the cotton The present credit system is shown ment of Negro farmers whose numand tobacco markets, therefore, is dis-by Dr. Woofter's survey to be the bers decreased about 84,000 as against

Incomes in the old cotton belt havefarmers are compelled to depend upon suffered doubly. There the boll weevilcredit, and they have been known to has been on a rampage, to cut shortpay as much as 37 per cent. Federal the normal crops, and at the same time Farm Loan banks are shunned bethere has sprung up in the Southwestcause they deal with groups, and Ne a cotton culture (to a considerable ex-groes are usually barred from white tent by Mexican labor) that hasassociations and unready to form caused over-production and a conse-their own. Unfamiliarity with their quent drop in prices.

The Times-Picayune notes that Prof. O.

B. Jesnes, of the University of Minnesota, another speaker before the Ithaca conferdence, reported that half of the Nation's in the same time Farm Bureau six million farmers are now members of the country's farmers accepting the content of the surpluses prices are suffering as operative program," comments The Times-Pois are suffering as operative program, comments The Times-Pois are suffering as operative program, of the country's farmers accepting the content of the surpluses produced in re-Picayune, "it would seem that a good for the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans, and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans and pay the farmer who concentrates upon breeds fear if long term loans and pay the f

one crop, the survey shows, usually ments fall due at any unconvenient neglects to raise enough food and feed season. Similarly, Negroes often stuff for his own needs. Instead he avoid dealings with the Joint Stock patronizes local retailers and bears Land banks because of the lawyer's Unsatisfactory Market Conditions freight charges, merchant profits, and title, appraisal, and survey fees enthe high cost of credit. Recently food tailed. and feed production have increased in With productivity low and production fundamentally adverse conditions afoutput, but this has been due more to the Normal Alberta and productivity low and production costs high, the average income of the costs of the Normal Alberta and productivity low and productions afoutput, but this has been due more to the Normal Alberta and productivity low and productions afoutput, but this has been due more to the Normal Alberta and productivity low and productions afoutput, but this has been due more to the Normal Alberta and productions afourput the latest and production have increased in With productivity low and productions afourput the latest and productions afourput the l fecting Southern agriculture and espe- a reduction in the cash crop than to the Negro agricultural laborer is shown to be far below that of colored

laborers in other parts of the couned by the United States Tocretary of other operators. Tenancy is the secmission in 1927 found the average commerce and which recently present ond greatest offender against the cash income plus family living to be

and preliminary recommendations for The decline of the renting class is The result is reflected in empty constructive steps to improve condi-shown to be offset by an increase in houses and unfruitful acres. From tions were suggested by conferences the share croppers. The proportion of 1910 to 1925 twenty-five million acres

1925, not because of any gain in the tivated farm land was shrinking,

his attention almost entirely to cottonagricultural productivity.

raising money. Between 1920 and

lation was due chiefly to the move-

we must do," he said, "before we can end agricultural distress. The first is to raise the products which the markets will consume and in the amount they will consume. The second is to regulate sales so as not to destroy our own market."

Mr. Legge emphasized the fact that organization of the farmers is esential to the accomplishment with objectives. Reviewing the changed conditions which have brought distress to agriculture, he concluded that "the disparity was based on the fact that agriculture, almost totally unorganized, was not so well prepared to adjust itself to the new conditions as were the more highly organized industries."

Concerning the farm cooperative program, Mr. Legge said: "One of the most difficult surpluses we find is the surplus of leaders or managers of groups that have in the past attempted to solve the problem along different lines. While each particular program may have merit, it is necessary to centralize cooperative activities to get effective results, and these differences should be ironed so that all groups would be working to the same general end."

The New Orleans Times-Picayune observes that at Ithaca, N. Y., on the same day, A. W. McKay, chief of the farm board's marketing division, addressed an := international conference of agricultural economists and discussed the same cooperative problem. "One of the weaknesses. of cooperative marketing in this country," said Mr. McKay, "has been the existence of small competing groups. Sectional and organization jealousies, local pride and the pride of independent control, have been retarding factors. . . It is the purpose of the farm board's policy to centralize cooperative control by commodities, and, whenever feasible, to make local and regional associations members of one large purpose of the farm board's policy to cenregional associations members of one large national marketing agency."

Agricultue - 1930

Survey Shows Negro Beset With Adverse Conditions In Farming Sections Of South

one crop, the survey shows, usually ments fall due at any unconvenient in Agriculture He Has Lost Ground neglects to raise enough food and feed season. Similarly, Negroes often stuff for his own needs. Instead he avoid dealings with the Joint Stock Tenancy, High Cost of Credit, and patronizes local retailers and bears Land banks because of the lawyer's Unsatisfactory Market Conditions freight charges, merchant profits, and title, appraisal, and survey fees enant Listed As Chief Drawbacks. The high cost of credit. Recently food tailed.

ATLANTA Ga (ANP) Some

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) — Some proportion to the tobacco and cotton with production of fundamentally adverse conditions af output, but this has been due more to the Negro agricultural laborer is fecting Southern agriculture and espe- a reduction in the cash crop than to be far below that of colored

the findings of the committee on the Diversification, it is shown, is practry.

economic status of the Negro around ticed less by tenant farmers than by ed by the United States of other operators. Tenancy is the seconomic status of the Negro around ticed less by tenant farmers than by ed by the United States of other operators. Tenancy is the seconomic status of the Negro in 1927 found the average ed its report of this committee is Negro farmer. The progress made by \$1,034 annually. This applied to based on a careful survey of the situal adder up to 1910 has been reversed by comes were lower. A study made in the made for them by Dr. T. Wooft-the desertion of the farm for the city, Georgia by Arthur Raper showed an er, Jr., of the Institute for Besearch increasing the amount of idle lands annual average for Negroes of \$448 in Social Science at the University of tremendously, especially in the four in one county and \$399 in another. A negro in agriculture and industry, ippi.

Nogro in agriculture and industry, ippi.

and preliminary recommendations for The decline of the renting class is The result is reflected in empty constructive steps to improve condishown to be offset by an increase in houses and unfruitful acres. From tions were suggested by conferences the share croppers. The proportion of 1910 to 1925 twenty-five million acres of government experts. The study was dependent Negro croppers to the total that had once been cultivated were financed by the Rosenwald fund. number of Negro farmers in the exgiven over to "broomsage and bram-The survey shows that in agricul-treme southeastern states rose from bles." The seriousness of this loss is ture the Negro has, in the most lit-39 per cent in 1920 to 46 per cent in heightened by the fact that while culture the Negro has, in the most lit-39 per cent in 1920 to 46 per cent in heightened by the fact that while culture the Negro has a chrinting of the control of the contr

eral sense, lost ground.

1925, not because of any gain in the tivated farm land was shrinking,
Dr. Woofter's findings trace this actual number of croppers, but as a woodland was still being cleared,
situation to three chief causes, the result of losses in the higher classes woodcutting being a last resort for

his attention almost entirely to cottonagricultural productivity. Under this system the farmer devotes This indicates a serious decrease in 1925 this loss in Southern rural popu first of which is the one-crop system. OI tenants.

lation was due chiefly to the move-

raising money.

Between 1920

or tobacco. Depression in the cotton The present credit system is shown ment of Negro farmers whose numand tobacco markets, therefore, is dis-by Dr. Woofter's survey to be the bers decreased about 84,000 as against astrous to him. And depression is third great obstacle to the Negro's ag- a decrease of 12.000 whites.

has been on a rampage, to cut shortpay as much as 37 per cent. Federal the normal crops, and at the same time Farm Loan banks are shunned bethere has sprung up in the Southwestcause they deal with groups, and Ne again placed for reduced production of ber he estimated at 12,000. "With half of a cotton culture (to a considerable ex-groes are usually barred from white tent by Mexican labor) that hasassociations and unready to form caused over-production and a conse-their own. Unfamiliarity with their a result of the surpluses produced in re-Picayune, "it would seem that a good go generative program," comments The Times- a result of the surpluses produced in re-Picayune, "it would seem that a good go generative program," comperative activing a speration can be purposes and methods of operation can years. "There are two things which foundation of cooperative activing the contralization of cooperative activing the contralization of cooperative activity at the centralization of cooperative activing the contralization can be contralized to the contralization contralization can be contralized to the contralize shown to be frequent. trous to him. And depression is third great obstacle to the Negro

FARMERS' COUVERAGE

another speaker percent another percent another speaker percent another speaker percent another percent another speaker percent another speaker percent another percent another

sume. The second is to regulate sales so sume and in the ampunt they will conthe products which the markets will conagricultural distress. The first is to raise we must do," he said, "before we can end

as not to destroy our own market."

Mr. Legge emphasized the tacy that oron the fact that agriculture, almost totally concluded that "the disparity was based ganization of the falmers is essential to the accomplishment of both objectives. the more highly organized industries." adjust itself to the new conditions as were unorganized, was not so well prepared to have brought distress to agriculture, he Reviewing the changed

get effective results, and these differences sary to centralize cooperative activities to gram, Mr. Legge said: "One of the most be working to the same general end." should be ironed so that all groups would lar program may have merit, it is necesalong different lines. While each particuof leaders or managers of groups that have difficult surpluses we find is the surplus in the past attempted to solve the problem Concerning the farm cooperative pro-

national marketing agency." and, whenever feasible, to make local and small competing groups. said Mr. McKay, "has been the existence of of cooperative marketing in this country," regional associations members of one large tralize cooperative control by commodities, purpose of the farm board's policy to cenerative problem. "One of the weaknesses, economists and discussed the same coopserves that at Ithaca, N. Y., on the same organization jealousies, local pride and day, A. W. McKay, chief of the farm been retarding factors. . the pride of independent control, board's marketing division, addressed an The New Orleans Times-Picayune ob-Sectional and

most difficult part of the undertaking, because of the 'surplus of group leaders and managers' whose 'pride of control' and belief in their own respective and widely differing 'policies and methods are not easily reconciled. Considering the difficulties in the way of its connective many culties in the way of its cooperative marketing program, the farm board has made,

we think, gratifying progress in the com-

Agriculture - 1930"

We have seen what the machine age has 680,000,000. done for industry and business. It has Explaining these figures, the survey den, which we print today, is cogent brought about production in enormous goes on to say: quantities, greatly increased efficiency and economy, reduction of manufacturing costs, speedier operations, and it has relieved workers to a very large extent from hay ing to do hard manual labor for long hours, thus enabling them to have more leisure in which to enjoy life. If the machine age in some instances has appeared to have its drawbacks, its advantages unquestionably have been greater than its disadvantages. Its net benefits have been tremendous. It has revolutionized business and industry in America, and the changes it has wrought have been by far for the better.

We have not yet been able to see fully what the machine age has done for the farm, but we are beginning to see it. The adaptation of agriculture to the machine age has been a slower process, but the application of machine power to farms is progressing steadily, and soon a vast change should begin to manifest itself.

The American Research Foundation reports that the use of machine power on American farms, in the form of trucks and tractors, has increased 127 per cent in the last five years. The foundation has just announced the results of a survey conducted on this question, and some remarkable facts are to be noted.

This survey was made on a different pared with 18 per cent in 1924. taken into account, but instead the inwill be within the next few years. As soon
"trust in God" are played out as day or so hungry. Still more must the
guarantees of independence, sucAmerican farmer look to Europe for chines.

in horsepower hours by work animals, such ers will have to work less hard, and will pressing facts in stern array before as horses and mules, while the horsepower have more leisure to enjoy life. And the hours by machinery have increased 127 profits of farming should be greater.

In 1924 horses and mules are credited with 9,440,000,000 horsepower hours, but in 1929 this fell to 8,140,000,000, while trucks and tractors performed 2,950,000,-000 horsepower hours in 1924 and 6,700. 000,000 in 1929. Work done by power equipment other than trucks and tractors was 4,030,000,000 horsepower hours in

THE MACHINE AGE AND THE FARM 1924, while in 1929 it had dropped to 3.

This increased use of power equipment has caused the American farmer to become a close student of automotive problems, and today he gets far more efficient work out of his equipment than he did five years ago. For instance, it has been generally discovered by farmers that the lubrication of his trucks and tractors is a far different problem than that of his passenger automobile. He has found that while he changes to heavier oil in his passenger car at 2,-000 miles, with the truck it is usually necessary to change to a heavier oil after it has been driven 500 to 1,000 miles, and that a tractor needs a heavier oil after 200 hours of operation. Similarly, whereas the average passenger car needs a still heavier oil at about 12,000 miles, the truck needs heavier oil diet at a mileage of from 7,-000 to 9,000.

The East North Central States, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin lead in the use of trucks and tractors, as gauged by work done in these States, doing 51 per centage of the total horsepower work on their farms with this kind of power equipment.

The South Atlantic States rank secondwith 49 per cent; the New England States come next with 46 per cent, although the actual amount of work done on farms is smaller than any other section of the United States. The Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon and California rank fourth with 44 per cent, and the Middle Atlantic States rank fifth with 43 per cent.

Considering the country as a whole. trucks and tractors performed 36 per cent of the work done on farms in 1929 as com-

basis from that of most surveys of trucks With the use of machine power growand tractors on farms. The increase in ing at this rate, it is not hard to imagine number of trucks and tractors was not what the effect of machines on agriculture power hours of work done by these ma- general, a change in agriculture comparable to that of the change in business and The foundation reports that there has industry resulting from the use of mabeen a decrease of more than 13 per cent chines may be looked for. The farm work-

An interview with Charles J. Haand puts the acute accent upen an issue of the most with importance to the correct farmers of the state and the south. He stresses the fact that a new era and new methods of production are challenging the in-

The southern farmers—those of tite for manufactured goods in general.

A Way Out
the southeast especially — cannot

A man with the income of a hun- to foresee the coming of a time when

Mr. Haden puts the present and those who "have eyes to see" and brains to understand. Those who refuse to see and understand are bound to run upon disaster by depending longer upon the cotton farming methods of a generation ago. The Haden statement throws a strong beam of light upon the safe road ahead for our cotton growers. They will be wise to profit

A WHITE WAY FOR COTTON. Education and Race Relations Bring Plight of Tenant Farmers In South Strong Comment From N.

Socialist Candidate for President (For The Associated Negro Press)

O BY NORMAN THOMAS

longer serve; that in the face of in-the National Bureau of Economic Re- If anything, lack of economic opporcreasing foreign competition, and as search reports an increase in the antunity in trades is growing worse and lizers and labor of the cheapest by an actual decline during the same unemploment which increases tion of cotton fields, our cotton about desperately for any sort of a even in the South from colored to

capacity of the human stomach. There account of his color. Unions that follow is no limit to man's collective appe- this practice kill their own soul.

that by muddling along in the old farmer's hope must lie less in increas nomic solidarity now before it is too ways of their fathers and grand- with their rising wealth than in findfathers. The one-hoss, the "nig- ing new customers among those now ger-and-a-mule" the all-cotton char- hungry. Such customers in America ger-and-a-mule," the all-cotton chat- he can only find a rising level of wages, cess, and a cash balance at Christ- a market for his surplus stocks of food stuffs and cotton as well. By no possibility can higher tariffs increase the European market. On the contrary they decrease Europe's capacity to buy.

> Real Encouragement There is some real encouragement to be found in the South in the growth of a consicience on racial relations, especially among Southern students, I met some young white men and women who are doing very courageous and straight forward thinking and acting along these lines. They ought to but it costs some of them dear. A visit to Fisk University, shows me how empty is a lot of our boasted racial superiori-I could name without trying a considerable list of white colleges in all parts of the country which are more stodgy intellectually than Fisk. And I could name a much longer list of colleges which haven't a tithe of Fisk's power to create and appreciate

beautiful music.

But neither North nor South is the improvement in racial relations going fast enough. Only the other day in Tennessee a young Negro boy New York, Jan. 15. I have come back lynched because his hysterical employtelligence and enterprise of our peo-from the south immensely impressed er, a white woman, had fainted when ple who depend for subsistence and by the plight of tenant farmers among somewhat roughly he demanded his whom of course, the Negro tenant long overdue wages. They lynched the prosperity upon cotton production, whom, of course, the Negro tenant larmers among the prosperity upon cotton production, whom, of course, the Negro tenant long overdue wages. They lynched the long overdue wages. They lynched the boy for attacking her and found out later that he was innocent. But such an excess of zeal after all only an that here in the cotton belt of the growing number of tenant farmers among tenant roughly he demanded his long overdue wages. They lynched the boy for attacking her and found out later that he was innocent. But such an excess of zeal after all only an error on the fight side. Jim Crow that here in the cotton welt of the growing number of tenant farmers are cars, poor schools, segregation of the south the old method will no the worst off, fare very badly in comNegroes woes against which there is a
parison to industry. From 1919 to 1929 rising tide of justifiable resentment. against soils independent of ferti-\$26,000,000,000 which was accompanied duct of the growth of technological price, and the economic mechanizaperiod of \$3,500,000,000 in agricultural pressure for jobs in part it is due income. No wonder the farmers look to racial prejudice. There is a shift raisers must snap out of old ruts, remedy. It does not follow therefore white barbers and waiters. I have prelearn new modes of co-operative cultural products is the remedy. And tion of an association of the Upholsters' farming, and produce their crops for this reason: I So Union here in New York in refusing a with business skill and profit-reap.

There is a fairly definite limit to the card to a Negro carpet layer solely on the human stomach. There account of his color. Unions that follow

afford to have their master indus- dred thousand dollars cannot eat a at last the white mill hands will strike try taken from them. They must hundred times as much or use food against intolerable conditions. In the worth a hundred times as much as South many at the mills, especially find their way to maintain their cot- the man with a thousand dollars. He those owned by Northern capital, will ton fields and make their cotton can come much nearer to buying goods turn to Negroes. Economic war will be and services-houses, yachts, automo- heightened by racial feeling. The only crops their cash-commanding sur- biles, luxuries, etc.,—worth a hundred way to avert such fate is to organize pluses. They manifestly cannot do times as much. In other words, the Negro workers and to assert an ecoA LARGE, SCALE FARMING PLAN

has advanced a plan to grow wheat on the development of the large tract he has arge tracts of "cheap Southern and" close taken over in North Carolina will be folto the Atlantic seaboard for storage and di- lowed closely by Southern agricultural rect shipment to Liverpool in some of the leaders. would be from 50,000 to 100,000 acres in size. advertiser

osal might not be particularly noteworthy if it came from some visionary a session at which two leading south and so as to make New England as land so as to make New England as a practical wheat farmer, and a very successful one. He is probably the largest grower of wheat in the Country and as a session at which two leading south as session at which two leading south hand so as to make New England as independent of the rest of the nation as possible.

Conference That Less Picayune, Miss., will speak. H. Lane Young, of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, is chair man of the Georgia state committee.

Pointing out that the conference and to develop form independent of the rest of the nation as possible.

They have frankly told the other man of the Georgia state committee.

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They have frankly told the other man of the Georgia state committee.

Pointing out that the conference and to develop form independent of the rest of the nation as possible. grower of wheat in this country, and as head of the Campbell Kampa Corporation is an expert on large-scale farming. He Was formerly engineering advisor to the Soviet Government in its large-scale farming projects, and was among those mensponsible for and what can be done tioned as possible choices for the position of Secretary of Agriculture after President Hoover's inauguration.

The Southern Economic Conterence, meeting in the Biltmore hotel Monday morning to find out what is responsible for and what can be done about agricultural and economic conditions in Dixie, heard Professor S. the illiteracy and near illitions in Dixie, heard Professor S. the illiterates in the United States do as much brain sweating toward the Hoover's inauguration.

Mr. Campbell thinks that large-scale farmineting in the Biltmore hotel Monday morning to find out what is responsible for and what can be done about agricultural and economic conditions in Dixie, heard Professor S. the illiteracy and near illitions of all be practically self-sufficing. If we will dwell in the south and more than nine-solution of our problems as New Engrithment of the complete in the south and more than nine-solution of our problems as New Engrithment of the complete in the south and more than nine-solution of our problems as New Engrithment of the complete in the south and more than nine-solution of the complete in the south is an appalling amount of illiteracy and near illitions in Dixie, heard Professor S. the illiteracy in South.

"A fundamental and conditioning rural-urban economic interdependence.

"The South Atlantic area has been amount of illiteracy and near illitions of all be practically self-sufficing. If we will the illiterates in the United States do as much brain sweating toward the dwell in the south and more than nine-solution of the importance of regional conditions in the conditioning rural-urban economic interdependence.

"The South Atlantic area has been amount of illiteracy and near illitions in Dixie, heard Professor S. the illiteracy in South.

"The South Atlantic area has been amount of illiteracy and near illitions in Dixie, heard Professor S. the was formerly engineering advisor to the

Mr. Campbell thinks that large-scale blame on farm tenancy and cogently outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees ortunity that exists in the industrial world. He sees no reason why wheat Professor Hobbs told bankers, business and railroad men who composed the grown in the East, and says hould not be grown in the East, and says there are great tracts available near the tive southern leaders. "Our tenancy system is the lowest type of land tenance are a far more serious menace.

"A third conditioning factor," Hobbs possess far superior natural resources. "A third conditioning factor," Hobbs possess far superior natural resources. "In the south is excessive rural what we have the brains, the industry the south is more than twice the ratio and the initiative to utilize our natural resources to the advantage of the rest of the United States. Extended the conomic development. The nature of our agriculture is determined largely

In advancing his plan to grow wheat on so often imagined. Nearly two-thirds cause of excessive ruralism and the large tracts of land near the Atlantic sea- of all tenants in the south are white, those things for which we can find board, Mr. Campbell announced that his our own kith and kin. corporation had taken over the develop-social economic conditions are the ment of a 53,000-acre tract in North Caro-Hobbs continued. "No praiseworthy the production of primary wealth and line for August Heckschen Now York arts." lina for August Heckscher, New York phi- rural civilization has ever yet devel- producers of primary wealth are nolanthropist, and that it was negotiating for oped in a land dominated by tenancy. toriously poor in accumulated and re-25,000 acres in the South on its own as gift states (referring to Virtual Land County). 25,000 acres in the South on its own account. The tracts that he has in mind bama. Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee) range in tenancy from must reckon with," the Tarheel economist said, "is the large negro element of the property used for rice plantations, 21.3 per cent in Florida to 68.3 per nothing that can be done about it. and have lain idle almost continuously cent in Mississippi, and the percent nothing that can be done about it, since the War Between the States, according to Mr. Campbell. His corporation plans and nave lain lidie almost continuously age continues to rise.

but it is a condition that exists, a general state of the continues to rise.

"If we could solve the farm ten-factor that will always have its efactor and the continuously age continues to rise.

"If we could solve the farm ten-factor that will always have its efactor that will always have always to a solution of all our ditions. to grow rice, corn, wheat and soy beans on rural social economic problems. If
the problem of tenancy is never solved.

Minor Conditioning Factors.

There are other minor conditioning factors.

the South, even as far South as the section south grows the two best tenant crops portant ones. They represent four around Montgomery. We have no doubt on the face of the earth and these handicaps that no other region in crops are likely to plunge the south America labors under to the degree that Mr. Campbell is right in his opinion further into tenancy.' that wheat can be grown profitably along by Hugh McRae, of Wilmington, N. make progress, and will continue to the Atlantic seaboard. Whether it would C., of presenting "a cross section of er than in other regions because we help the wheat industry in this country to economics in the southeast with the work under artificial handicaps that intention of forming a permanent or others are freed from. grow it in great quantities in this section, ganization that will have for its ob- "I would suggest," Hobbs concluded, however, is another question. It might jective remedial measures for the bene- "that we have come to the point in merely add to the usual surplus production for any particular group," the confer-would be wise to take stock of our of wheat, and in that case it might injure ence buzzed over the blunt indictment achievements, take a real look into the wheat farmers of the Middle West and fessor, the son of a highly successful nomic opportunities and advantages the West without benefiting Southern agri- planter himself who recently com-plan our future culture to any extent.

Nevertheless, Mr. Campbell's plan is in-Thomas D. Campbell, of Hardin, Mont., teresting, and no doubt his experiment in

old abandoned Shipping Board freighters. South's Agricultural Ills enancy System investigation.

Operated by Qwners.

The Southern Economic Conference, continued

planter himself who reconditions "This very thing is being done by pleted a survey of farming conditions" the New England states. For more

should first come to a general under cient to care for the New England standing of existing conditions before needs. In short, they are making a prescribing remedies, Professor Hobbs regional inventory and are coldly lay-

Hoover's inauguration. 2 10 30 rural social economics at the Univertenths of our illiterates live in the land is applying toward the solution sity of North Carolina, place the open country. The near illiterates far of hers we can beat the Yankees hands of the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheer illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheet illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheet illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheet illiterates and down for the New England Yankees outnumber the sheet illiterates and down

pool 52 cents a bushel more cheaply than today, the cropper system which is it can be shipped from Montana.

These tenants are not negroes, as is

In advancing his plan to grow wheat on consequent necessity of producing "Southern farming, southern rural a market beyond the borders of the

Wheat has been grown successfully in make little progress agriculturally. The but I consider these four as the imthat we labor under them. We are

The program will continue, begin-than four years they have been quietly

investigating their economic status and taking stock of further opportunities. They have hired some of the best economists to aid them in their The businessmen are ning with a breakfast this morning backing the investigation to the limit. at the Biltmore to be followed by The central idea of this group is to a session at which two leading south-develop every economic opportunity at

Pointing out that the conference and to develop farm industries suffiing plans for the future. We have come to see the importance of regional

LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

Sympathetic Thoughts About the Farmers and Their Salvation Needs.



by men who knew their onions and had the courage to talk turkey about what are the real ailments of the farm industry in Geor-

No one of them discounted to a degree the fact fact that farming is not only the basic industry in Georgia, but in the whole world of civilized mankind. It is an es-

sential vocation of human creatures, ordained for them by their Creator, and incapable of being monopolized by any tribe or country. Adam and Eve were gardeners, Cain was a tiller of the ground and Abel a shepherd-and it is curious that the farmer got the better of it in "the survival of the fittest."

Who Are the Cains of Today?

But we are little concerned now about what happened to "righteous Abel." The supreme issue is. What is happening now to Friend Farmer out on the broad acres of every really agricultural state of this vast union?

There are about 6,000,000 of him and he has 21,000,000 others living with him as family or farm hands. While all of them do not constitute one-fourth of our 122,000,000 popu-

peaking at the Georgia Association's ble overproduction—the creation of Legislation to that end is not "class conference in Atlanta the past week huge annual unmarketable surpluses legislation" in the common sense, but of whatever crops

> have the right through its expert lish a profitable status for the farm agencies to select as in the civil serv- industries is not "subsidy," or "gratuiice, those who are competent farmers preserve its independence and selfand worthy to be aided in their oper support.

farmers notoriously incompetent, When we reach that deciration recipcoming out of the year "in the red," of the great equation. will bring all farm relief measures. In the first place is the reasonable into discredit and lead the majority finances farming it should have the mines of the globe. But they won't any improvement in the present deof the people to kick vigorously right to say how much farming it will do it! against such vain wastage of their

Making Claims Isn't Making Proofs

This wild business of claiming that all the farmers in America are experts and that none of the ills they complain so dolorously about are of their own creation, is getting tiresome and disgusting.

prohibitive to farmers in some areas Bill Wins Favor of Farm for striking at the distribution to the prohibitive to farmers in some areas. is certain; that marketing processes absorb the farmer's profits in other Conference; Georgia of the Ansley hotel. regions is also certain; that the spread between the farmer and the consumer is too great, we all know; and that millions of farmers farm poorly, prepare their produce slovenly, neglect their soil soil and ordinary and session devoted to the federal government's plan for the their soil soil soil and implement the federal government's plan for the creation of organized rural communications. millions of farmers farm poorly, pretorious.

to resolve that farming in the United grade standards, the manipulation of lution thereof." States must be preserved as a paramount industry and made profitable to those who are willing to engage in it.

If the complexities of our domestic vocational structure and our relations and untenderable staple in any Georwith world commerce have so affected gia man's field. And that's that! normal agriculture in this most favored country of the world as to render it unprofitable, then undoubtedly it must be aided and stabilized by the There was a let of mighty plain finance, and refuse to finance palpa-legislative and financial.

is legislation for the consequent welfare of the whole people; and the use Secondly, the government should of the whole people's money to estab-

of the farm problems of the south, planned settlement and supervised sonal experience 90 per cent of

co-operations, but the loafers, laggards the content of the conten

gia. Ownership of more than \$25,000, farm loan companies and other large plan was discussed in detail later by 000 of farms by mortgage loan com-landowners as to the problems inpanies was estimated at the confer volved in the large acreage of idle reclamation economics of the interior ence.

future contracts, points of delivery, do not create poor seed, eroded soil, scant fertilizer, insufficient cultiva-

it and keep them in it.

Labor was once in a worse fix in the men who live here." this country than farming is, or ever "Poverty," he added, "will never has been. But labor had the gump-pass from the farming class until it is tion to organize for its own protection ready to strike. Now, as in the gloriand profit, and today it is generally ous past, I believe it capable of assert-

sloven in their methods, and always rocal things that cannot be left out compactly organized farmers could ab- Taft and Company, he declared: solutely control their industry in the "Until there is some radical change

A series of widely divergent remedies were proposed during the conference, which heard Dr. Hugh A. Telling of the depredations practiced Brown, of the department of interior; against property in the hands of ab-Colonel Pat Calhoun, large planter of sentee mortgage nolders and managed Calhoun Falls, S. C., and representatives of various railroad companies indifference of Georgia farmers to operating in Georgia. A luncheon the property rights of their neighbors meeting at which Hugh McRae, col- and asserted that "Until there is a onizer and capitalist of Wilmington, reawakening of the moral sense of spoke in high praise of the land set- the average Georgia farmer outside tlement project which will probably capital will never come in here again.' be located near Albany was followed Applause from the conference came That transportation rates are often Simmons-Whittington by a dinner at which ways and means when W. R. Grites, of Atlanta, for for striking at the distress of agricul- some time prominent in Chamber of

Land Problem Attacked. ton-Simmons bill came in the following by actual farming practices consistentresolution:

lands in Georgia, the Georgia Association, recognizing this to be a problem of major economic importance, pledges its resources and efforts to greater cooperative effort in the satisfactory so-

Clash of Opinions.

When the conference met it found itself facing a clash of opinions as to what actually constitutes the problem and how it is to be solved.

Running back to the "tragic era" There Is a Way Out. of the '60s, Colonel Pat Calhoun, That there is a way out of such owner of 10,000 acres of South Carodoldrums is known to all careful, lina land and the scion of a family thoughtful students of the situation, that once owned a thousand slaves, But the federal government, it ap-said that "no revolving fund and no pears, cannot drive the farmers into tariff will solve the south's farming problem-it must be worked out by

the most independent and prosperous element of the national population.

The farmers can do the same thing.
There are 3,275,000 organized Free Masons in America. Farmers can organized the company, loan bankers, with head duarters in Albany, dropped a bomb The indiscriminate financing of What National Farm Aid Implies with less ceremony and ex-shell when, after reading a prepared pense than the Masons and 3,000,000 statement from L. J. Cullen, head of the component of the component of the declared;

Hits Farmers' Indifference.

Commerce work in the state, charged All meetings were held on the roof that the south has been listening to fabled stories of "our wonderful man-The indorsement of the Whitting-hood and our glorious womanhood" and ly belying the splendid traditions of

their soil, seed and implements, is no- a spirited and often frank discussion ties to demonstrate the benefits of he declared, charging that from per-Some of these evils can be minimized by proper legislation and farmer co-operations, but the loafers, laggards and wasters will always slow down ment conference, sponsored by the description of the south, planned settlement and supervised sonal experience 30 per cent of a rural development, the explanations group of farmers borrowing \$100,000 made by Dr. Hugh A. Brown, of the from the federal farm land banks were United States department of the in-"thinking, at the time they signed and wasters will always slow down ment conference, sponsored by the

he was "impressed" with the "latent possibilities" of the proposed "group settlement and rural development' ine near Albany.

men of Georgia communities he has In Georgia there was a rate of 25 visited "without coming away imbued with the feeling that the south, as a unit, would join in any forward into mortgage foreclosure, tax sale, movement looking to the rehabilitation of agriculture through the medium of planned rural development.

ment's expenditure of \$45,000 in 'preliminary investigations" of oppor-Attention has been confined, he said, to tracts of land in seven southern states and investigations have covered topographic and soil surveys and the setting up of programs which appeared suitable to the particular re-

He gave a brief description of the Thirty per cent is covered with timber and brush, he said, practically sales is very encouraging." none of which has ever been cultivated, while about 5,682 acres were in crops in 1926. Value of these crops, Total present population of the tract colored.

He outlined the general plan of farm colonization, calling attention to

THE GEORGIA FARMER

common gossir from actual facts, and many persons are from to believe the semant and or eference to the statistical.

If one should believe all he hears about the condition of the farmers in Georgia be would be forced to the conclusion that the prajority of them are in desperate anditions, flat broke, up to their necks in choking debts, and the sheriffs of the state have them tagged for next month's sales day.

That would be a horrible and disastrous condition—if it were true, but fortunately the officially ascertained figures show that it is all "hot air" and fairly slanderous of the farmers of the state. Just to Farm Situation show that it is, consider the report of the land economics division of. the federal department of agricul- Editor Constitution: I look with ture. Every year it makes a fullfavor on all that is seeking to be done survey of the farm real estate situa-for our farmers and the fural section in the nation "to cover various tions of he state and the whole counangles of what has happened to our try. But the most important surance companies who have advanced money on farm mortgages and been forced to take ownership of the land. In addition to asking them not to compete with the local land owners, year." The survey is made every perity. Idle acres and crowded cities in gout a nurchuse plan that will enyear." The survey is made every perity. Idle acres and crowded cities ing out a purchase plan that will en-

has just been released.

In the reported year, 1928-29, there were fewer foreclosures and program in Georgia. He made special other types of distress sales of farms reference to the project along this and fewer farmer bankruptcies than He said no one could meet the for any of the previous four years. Dr. Brown referred to the govern- in Iowa was 27 and in North Carolina was 29. The Georgia rate was tunities in this field in the south. 2 1-2 per cent, or five farms out of termed "forced sales," and the re- our country life and environs. port says: "In Georgia and Ken- The curt for crime is work and a duction for farmers, preservation of

believe to every one in the state them. often difficult to separate ported year was greater among banks, merchants and corporations Executive Secretary General Missionthan among the farmers of the state.

> Taking into account the variable seasons, the floods, the boll worms, illnesses and other detractions, the average loss of 2 1-2 farms out of 100 cannot be looked upon as a highly distressing rate of mortality.

The official figures show that the farmers of Georgia are much better conditioned than they have been Georgia Association To Ask made to believe. If they will stop Large Owners To Revise their ears to political "Calamity Jakes" and look about them to see how much farm wreckage there

Serious; Negroes NeedEncouraging

and no foundation for future sta- paying on the purchase price only at bility.

get the people back to the farms. It sociation, are to be presented to the is well enough to help those few who Southeastern Real Estate Loan and still remain on the farms but they Property Men's Association in Atlantage of the Property Men' are too few to produce enough for the the announcement, Mr. Abbott said In Georgia there was a rate of 25 many who occupy idle hangouts in the that the committee recently named by out of every 1,000 farms that went towns where criminal orecting is at the association to study this problem its best. We must rehabilitate our had already taken the matter up with a number of the larger "involuntary" were deeded back or were other- farms before we can hope for pros- wners of farm lands through T. W. wise forefeited in default. The rate perity or law enforcement. A back-to-Starrett, president of the Southeastthe-farm movement is the first order ern Association, and that he had been of the day and those who own coun-assurtry land should offer inducements to Mr. Starrett stated that the assosettlers, especially to colored settlers ciation would also consider ways and every 200 that went into what are who can adjust themselves easily to means in which it could aid in promo-

tucky the volume of forced sales fair return for labor honestly done, Georgia's timber and in improving was the lowest in our record. These A cure for weeds and bushes is cot- arm conditions generally in the southtwo states had some pretty trying ton and corn. If you want people to Albany project, saying it is composed two states that some pietry trying be contented and happy give them of a tract of 24,345 acres in Lee conditions to meet during the deplenty to do, plenty to eat and good county a short distance from Albany. pression, so that this drop in forced environments. Let them feel safe and secure in their homes, schools and churches. Let the law and all good "Very encouraging" we should citizens protect them and encourage

the necessity of credit facilities for bankruptcy to the farmers whom be called right away at every court of our farmers, now here's the tale: the making of crops, stocking with they want to elect them to the legin the face of the fact that the per- rehabilitating our farms and improvwho still remain in the country.

> D. D. CRAWFORD, Georgia.

Manta Sa. really is in sight, they will set their gia Association toward setting in modogs on the pessimists and say totion a remedial program for the disthe mule: "Git on, Beck, we ain't tress of Georgia farmers, discussed early this month in a series of conferences held at the Ansley hotel, will be to ask large involuntary owners of land to discontinue renting farms on a basis with which local owners cannot compete.

These involuntary owners of some-March and that for March, 1929, are no cure for financial depression able tenants to become landlords by

the equivalent of rent.

These plans, according to F. H. The main issue, as I see it, is to Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Asassured of the association's co-oper-

> tion of the live stock campaign cooperative marketing, securing tax re-

Wednesday. February 5 1920 TALE OF A TOMATO

From one of its exchanges, the News-Banner wishes to reproduce All farmers, however insignificant the tale of an old negro and his he added, was about \$19.50 per acre. but those pesky politicians of the should be allowed the benefits of farm the tract varied by the catfish-mouth species who will be ganizations. Small and ignorant farm duplicated right here in Baxley or cavorting over the counties this ers lose interest if they feel that the Appling County. We have the soil summer bawling bad times and "big fish are eating up the little fish." Appling County. We have the soil I would suggest that farm meetings the climate and the progressiveness

to instruct, interest and organize the Pym Wynne, a seventy-five year and perfecting of co-operative mar- islature. They will do that, too, people for a determined move toward old negro of Columbus, Mississippi, centage of forced failures that re- ing the efficiency of those farmers raises two crops of tomatoes each year. The vines grow to the height of seventeen feet, and he must use ary Negro Baptist Convention o a stepladder to gather the tomatoes. Some of them weigh three and a half pounds, and he sells them from fifteen to thirty cents per pound. He has sold single tomatoes for fifty cents. From tomatoes alone, planted on an eighth of an acre in one year he cleared thirteen hundred dollars, to say nothing of several hundred dollars realized from other vegetables not raised on the same land.

Until he was seventy-two this man was a blacksmith, and had put by enough money to live comfortably the remainder of his life. But did he settle down to a lazy old age? No. He stated his opinion to a reporter who went to investigate the reality of his phenomenal crop. "Doing nothing", he said, "is the tiresomest job a man can do."

The secret of this humble man's healthy old age, of his prosperity and his contentment rests in that scrap of philosophy. He couldn't endure idleness. So he never allowed himself to be bored, never settled into inactivity, allowing his muscles and functions and mind to shrink from lack of use.

President Hastings, of the Georgia Asso-

past 10 years, hidden their heads os through the introduction of one or a population that is largely rural in the sands of city and more phases of the live stock industry character, in fact between 70 and 75 town activities and see no farm prob- on every Georgia farm, both for cash per cent of Georgia's population is lems, despite the fact that unless income and for the manure needed absolutely dependent, directly and indirectly and indi solved promptly those problems threat-so badly by our depleted soils.

directly, on a financially successful price. Again, we have proved our been spending hundreds of thousands of agriculture if it is to buy freely of case. Some three or four years ago of dollars to get located here? and town life and existence.

of how Georgia as a whole is passing and men available. Much of the farm people and the hundreds of vaup a one hundred to one hundred and 1929 increase in farm' production farm stores and warehouses in our were ditched. Where they existed old fifty million dollar per year new farm value was due to foundation work for the dullness of the real late.

Old theories about farm land sales were ditched. Where they existed old shacks were torn down, farms from do with the dullness of the real late. fifty million dollar per year new farm value was due to foundation work Georgia cities. It may have a lot to state were torn down, farms from fifty million dollar per year new farm value was due to foundation work Georgia cities. It may have a lot to states were laid out and put income opportunity that would not done in 1925 and 1926 with this support do with the dullucss of the real estate on a "ready-to-go" basis with terms only benefit our city population direct port. This support, however, was market complained of in our cities and on a "ready-to-go" basis with terms of payment so favorable that any but change the rural financial situa-short-lived. It was impatient for a lot of other things that might be energetic and reasonably intelligent.

quick results and soon turned to other mentioned,

Georgia farming is still largely domphases of interest more spectacular. It is generally accepted that Georgia farming is still largely domphases of interest more spectacular. It is generally accepted that Georgia farming is still largely domphases of interest more spectacular. It is generally accepted that Georgia farms were snapped up, a campaign for reduction of cotton while the farm situation continued to gia imports annually trom out state along. These farms were snapped up, a campaign for reduction of cotton a fair price basis, as fast as they acreage.

We are in thorough accord with Within less than three years every the statement of the port, that farming in Tift county was occupied; and owners and gram, the Georgia income for 1929 present Georgia farms without interest in Tift county was occupied; and on turned to other mentioned.

Georgia farming is still largely domphases of interest more spectacular. It is generally accepted that Georgia was farm out that Georgia farms were snapped up, a campaign for reduction of cotton and fair price basis, as fast as they acreage.

We are in thorough accord with Within less than three years every the statement of the port, that farming in Tift county was occupied; and other agencies of credit in the counfrom the cow, the hog and the henference with present production. If edition of the wentfarm board has recently inaugurated along. These farms were snapped up, a campaign for reduction of cotton and should be gotten ready for occupancy. We are in thorough the statement of the port, that farming in Tift county was occupied; and of the port, that farming in Tift county was occupied; and other agencies of credit in the county. The substitution of the port, that farming in Tift county was occupied; and the port of the port of the port, that farming in Tift county was occupied; and the substitution of the port of the

outstanding exceptions such as the lection is that The Constitution pub-through the list. outstanding exceptions such as the latter part of November. One of Georgia's major farm trou-would put Georgia farms on a good and of living a decrease in assessed here is the fact that the farm on the Turner County and Tift County banks, Isnea, the latter part of the the Vereen interests at Moultrie and figures showing a decrease in assessed bles is the fact that the farm, on the paying basis and second, sound work the Vereen interests at Moultrie and figures showing a decrease in assessed bles is the fact that the farm, on the paying basis and second, sound work the Vereen interests at Moultrie and figures showing a decrease in assessed bles is the fact that the farm, on the paying basis and second, sound work ablanced farming program. These a balanced farming program. Some cotton merchants and operation in the generality of the state agricultural counties.

Introduction of the various phases of proven correct and thoroughly work able.

the vector of the state, but it is an undisputed Georgia counties, every one of themsome six or seven months of the year, of the state, but it is an undisputed Georgia counties.

Introduction of the various phases of fact that in the generality of the state agricultural counties, the attitude of the local banks, mertion has been obstructive toward any new on us? This decrease in assessed on a 12 instead of a six or seven has been obstructive toward any new on us? This decrease in assessed on a 12 instead of a six or seven and sound farm property is directly re-months' productive schedule as at year. It is show, hard plugging work and sound farm propagram.

We may as well face facts. Geor, sponsible for the imposition on us by present; the income tax and the sales of the state of Georgia farms on a sound girls day is about done as an exclut the last Georgia legislature of both Putting Georgia farms on a sound sive or near-exclusive cotion state; the income tax and the sales of the state of Georgia farms on a sound of the various phases of proven correct and thoroughly work altered the various phases of the various phase various phases of the various phases of the various phase various phases of the various phase various p

ciation, Spotlights the Farm Problem \$25,000,000 of farm mortgages and case both with owner-operated farms but the last 10 or 15 years. able to them. They can make fair no one knows how many millions more and tenant-operated farms under changed in the last 10 or 15 years.

Editor Constitution: The same so-profit on 15-cent cotton where we lose, are figuratively hanging on by the proper supervision. There are no In closing there is one seemingly union of Georgia's farm and land. The only way we can compete with eyelids, because the holders of the "distressed" farmers where the com-vital question we are asking of our settlement problems challenge both this western territory on cotton is tage in foreclosure. These holders of the "distressed" farmers where the companies the common sense of Georgia's busi-our yields to three-fourths to one ball the common sense of Georgia's busi-our yields to three-fourths to one ball more and educations interests, per acre. This can only come through the interests, have during the in turn can only come in practice cities serve, in a trage territory way, past 10 years, hidden their heads os-through the introduction of one are population that is largely rural in used in Georgia. The owners can other Georgia cities, what is going not present advantage of the "distressed" farmers where the compression. There are no vital question we are asking of our present advantage in foreclosure. These holders tions have been carried on long enough the interests, per acre. This can only come through the introduction of one are population that is largely rural in used in Georgia. The owners can other Georgia cities, what is going there is one seemingly distribution. There are no vital question we are asking of our present advantage in foreclosure. These holders tions have been carried on long enough to begin to get returns.

Another phase. There are millions of acres of desirable farm lands unlike the introduction of one are population that is largely rural in used in Georgia. The owners can other Georgia cities, what is going the component of the population which are present advantaged in foreclosure. These holders tions have been carried on long enough to begin to get returns.

Another phase. There are millions of acres of desirable farm lands unlike the introduction of one are population that is largely rural in used in Georgia. The owners can other Georgia cities what is going the component of the population which the introduction of one are present advantaged to the distribution of one or a present advantage to the distribution of the component of the component of the component of the component of the com

the city banking and business interests manufactures and merchandise from case. Some three or four years ago of dollars to get located here? Your editorial comments last Sun-supported constructive farm rehabili-our cities. It is not out of place to a co-operative effort on land settleday on Judge Covington's address be-tation work. Real progress was made suggest that there may be a very close fore the Tift close by the decision such localities as could be reached connection between the present lack was pre-eminentry a later presentation and organized with the limited means of earning power on the part of these could be reached connection between the present lack association and the Tift County for the county of the county as the presentation and organized with the limited means of earning power on the part of these could be reached connection between the present lack association and the Tift County for the county as a present and organized with the limited means of earning power on the part of these county is a supplier of the county for the county and organized with the limited means of earning power on the part of these county is a supplier of the county for the county for the county is a county of the county for the county of the county for th

have adopted this general program, are far too much engrossed (natural-

H. G. HASTINGS. President. Georgia Association.

Acreage Reduction And Improvement of

Editor Constitution: The federal farmer could pay out as he wentfarm board has recently inaugurated

other agencies of credit in the county from the cow, the hog and the hen terence with present production. If ed' farm land in the county. The try trading towns. This systems sees increased from a negligible sum a few Georgia was today feeding her own Tift County Board of Trade had to for their cotton.

The southern cotton. The southern cotton farmer is now nothing but acres and bales of cottin years before to over \$40,000,000 with population, her working live stock, her turn away between 200 and 300 applies to the county of the state of the production of the cotton. The southern cotton farmer is now nothing but acres and bales of cottin years before to over \$40,000,000 with population, her working live stock, her turn away between 200 and 300 applies to the county of the state of the production of the cotton. The southern cotton farmer is now nothing but acres and bales of cottin years before to over \$40,000,000 with population, her working live stock, her turn away between 200 and 300 applies to the production of the southern cotton farmer is now nothing as a basis for credit.

Our city and town chambers of but them on. We have been informed that a similar condition has been brought about in Colquit county understanding a production of the southern cotton had a standards of living are mounted but them on the county development of the production of the state of the production of the state of the production of some of these described and live stock lines is from five to the time and well and the production of the stock lines is from five to the production of some of these towns and about producing to the production of the stock lines is from five town things from our banking and there was an abandonment of about producing the production of the stock lines is from five town things from our banking and there was an abandonment of about producing the producing the

founded theories, both as to what and a consequent raising of his stand-

egge Advises Farmers Again To Cut Acreage; Talmadge Criticizes Board Lakeland; Eugene Talmadge, state commissioner of agriculture, and Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, spoke to the convention. A banquet tonight at the Baldwin hotel was the last event on the day's magram.

tate Successful Methods information as to markets and proof Industry.

(A)-Organization of farmers of the said:

in America. "This brings us The commissioner transized the what shall we do? "assigning the indebtedness of the cotton entirely, but you ought to treat the ownership of more homes and Earth will bring."

ton had not been held but sold and dental crop and not as the principal already have.

for the Association for the Advance ters than during previous fairs.

that the indebtedness would have to crop. As I see the picture, that is President Benjamin F. Hubert ment of Negro Country Life has pre
A larger tent than the one used last

Farmers' Condition Distressing. people to begin anew.

markets, cannot do the work of cen-tomorrow night. tral, co-operative organizations. This Chairman Legge was introduced by has proven true in industry as against R. W. Hatcher, of Milledgeville, forthe farmers working individually—the mer president of the National Retail only sure way out for us today. But the products of the farms, homes and schools than in Scuthwest Georgia, and no more suitable geographtendency of industry has been toward Hardware Association.

the grouping together of efforts. "Marketing conditions are given

Federal Board Chairman close study in industry and production is gauged accordingly. The in dividual farmer views his problems only so far as he can see. Without when he ships his product to the market for sale, his hits are few."

Georgia No Longer Cotton State.

"Georgia once was a great cotton United States into co-operative grow- state but I cannot analyze in any way ing and marketing groups and a mark- how this state can ever be a great cot-

Reduction Is Essential.

cotton co-operative with the broker. it as the central belt treated wheat; the beautification of those that they P. H. Stone, associate secretary poultry exhibits will be exceptional-ly good and will require larger quarfor the Association for the Advance term than during previous fairs.

ers, competing against each other in out before the convention is ended to talk about a future for the perhaps, no better place and occa-

Following the address of the farm board chairman, E. D. Rivers, of

arm-Home Ownership Week

9th To 15th

board, in an address to the Association of Georgia Fairs.

Eugene Talmadge, Georgia commissioner of agriculture, who followed Legge as a speaker, said: 13 30 "It is all right to decrease productions our appeals they are used to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton withstanding our appeals they are used to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so many other fellows can raise cotton to reduce further since so for themselves. No better way with more space that its basic for human progress; that they are to be given a place in that they are to be given a place in that they are that they are that they are that they are the fair that they are that they tion of anything if it will raise the withstanding our appeals, they are which has been observed in many can be found to endow the future of displays, which will be one-half price," but declared that tariff-free planting cotton in chicken yards and of the couleges and schools them that offered in the premium list raw jute from India "takes the place in every available space in Texas. of the southern states. As far of the colleges and schools them that offered in the premium list Reduction Is Fescatial away as Texas, schools and colleges selves and the future of the Negro mittee composed of some of the out-"This brings us to the question, and local communities have during race than to have them get the standing Negro farmers of the counfarm board for its reported action in "I don't advocate that you cut out the past two years, made plans for strength that contact which Mother ty has been named to handle the ex-

congress had defeated an increased than the entire state produces in a in all sections of the county, not ment of Negro Contariff on sugar.

"The farmers of Georgia don't year; there is also the need of finantial changes that have cometrial College, Ga. want any aid and we don't want any cial assistance in the beginning of the changes that have cometrial College, Ga. The state of the contained want any aid and we don't want any cial assistance in the beginning of the macon, Ga. Telegraph you get what you are entitled to on money to buy dairy cattle and it re-the market you won't need help." quires the assistance of your own more difficult for our people to like the market you won't need help." "The quality of crops produced also full, well rounded, lives in the ut-JANLINN PLA Mr. Legge delivered his first south- "The quality of crops produced also full, well rounded. lives in the utsern address here today as a member should be taken into consideration, ban centers and having a knowledge of the farm board and left the city Effort should be expended not to see of the increasing opportunity for the return to Washington before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce before Tal-how much you can produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the increasing opportunity for the produce but how of the produce good the product should be. Do you Negroes to get hold of land n. w. Chairman Legge stressed the need realize that for 20 years the quality of owned by other groups that could for a reduction of cotton acreage and your cotton has gone down, while in owned by other groups that could tor a reduction of cotton acreage and your cotton has gone down, the sells not have been purchased a few Southwest Georgia Exposition to ton an incidental and not a principal at a premium because it has constant years ago at any price we decided by increased in quality?"

The raisers of food are perhaps in C. B. McCullar, of Milledgeville, that it was high time that a new a more distressing condition as a president of the fair association, in an tion wide drive be made to acquaint class than any other class in the counaddress to the morning session determined the people of the facts. Lenders try. Legge said.

"The principal difficulty is in their fairs for electric power and lighting everywhere who once doubted and By J. B. PETTY individual, and lack of co-operative, and expressed the belief that a favorefforts. Six and a half million farm able schedule of rates would be worked

brighter for ownership of farm sections of the entire nation; and, in lands by our group we seem to be an endeavor to bring to the attenlosing farms rather than getting the "Fourth Edition" of the Southhold of more land. It s high west Georgia exposition will open time that Negroes make up their here Monday morning, Sept. 29, for the entire week through October 4, minds that the farms of this count that the people may view the results try will always mean independence of their labors. to those who understand and ap- even bigger and better than any of preciate country life. Farming may the three successful fairs already not pay for a time, but there is held here, will be sponsored by members of the Davis-Daniel Post always chance to live on the farm. No. 133, the American Legion, and Ownership and scientific wattage considerable interest has already been manifested by the people of the ment mean not only a happy and section generally. independent living one it means increasing wealth as the soil grows

The fair officials, it is understood, have the assurance of more, bigger MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 12. with especial regard to Georgia, Legge Will Be Observed March more and more fertile and small and better community agricultural

Announcement is made from the make it their most important and in many years. ed reduction in cotton acreage were ton state again.

Announcement is made from the make it their most important and the many years.

Those in charge of the fair last season saw fit to give a place to the cotton without fertilizer and with much less cost than in Georgia, and board, in an address to the Association, there is increased foreign gro Country Life that the week of of the soil comes every good thing in addition, there is increased foreign gro Country Life that the week of of the soil comes every good thing in addition, there is increased foreign gro Country Life that the week of of the soil comes every good thing in addition, there is increased foreign gro Country Life that the week of of the soil comes every good thing that they are to be given a place in production and competition from ar- Words 0.15 including or the fair last season saw fit to give a place to the Negro citizens of the country and they made such an unusual showing that they are to be given a place in

that the indebtedness would have to be paid fact "through the cotton they get."

Talmadge said it would be "all right to curtail cotton acreage in Georgia if you could grow something food producets of all kinds might be Negro Country Life, in speaking the observance of this week of Georgia which you are not doing to the speak to be observed says Farm and Home Ownership.

The declared the state could be the picture, that is president Benjamin F. Hubert ment of Negro Country Life has grow peanuts but not at a profit and of Georgia which you are not doing. After long and careful study of Address all communications to Carnival attractions have been enties for the production of sugar but sumes more butter in eight months the situation confronting NegroesThe Association for The Advance-gaged for the exposition.

Run For One Week

DAWSON, Ga., Sept. 17.-There is, masses of Negroes on the farm are sion for such a great assemblage of

can you believe it when things get is located in what is considered to be one of the greatest agricultural

The event, which promises to be

trees mature into valuable timber displays than have ever been exhibited and competition will prob-Our schools and colleges would ably be much keener this year than

hibit for their race.

Whites Oppose Attempt To Organize The Negro Farmers

the organization of colored farmers in the promotion that is reported very Mississippi is being expressed in terms this promotion that is reported very of opposition and obstruction, ac-active in certain parts of Holmes cording to J. P. Davis, president of the and Madison counties, and reports National Federation of Colored Farmers, who has been conducting an in-state that several thousand have

at reasonable rates. Cases of Negro tions made them by several negroes torney Lester Sack at Clarksdale, for their loging had been discovered to sell at the alleged privileges extended by the so-called relief plan for negro farmers, under the plans a for negro farmers, under the plans for negro farmers and the minister of impersonation of colored Farmers for a period the report that thousands of Missis, ings held by promoters.

Tonllinson, who attended the negro of 12 months from date. Also \$1 for farm relief" meeting last night, following disclosure of the canvass when Grace was lodged in jail.

National Federation of Colored Farming fee also goes in part to them as over the state by agents purporting County Attorney Sack, who informed Mr. Petty that an informed food prices and better market prices part. They are reluctant in giving funds of the Federal Farm Board, would be filed at once and officers food prices and better market prices part. They are reluctant in giving funds of the Federal Farm Board, would be filed at once and officers for cotton by paying a \$5 membership any information regarding the organthe Rev. Grace, the self-styled sent for the prisoner. fee and a \$1 publicity fee.

Davis denies Williams' charges and counters with the accusation that Williams, at the instance of white merchants and money lenders, is seeking to distort the purposes and methods of the National Federation in order to keep the Negro farmers unorgan-

FARM AID SCHEME IS INVESTIGATED

Negroes in Two Counties Pay \$5 for Membership in Promotion Plan

Lexington, Miss., Sept. 20.-Unearthing activities of a scheme to aid negroe farmers for a fee of \$5 membership and the additional charge of 31 designated as publication fee,

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP) Reaction to btained a line on the activities of Negro Minister, Organizer For "Co-Ops", Jailed by U.S.

tensive campaign among the land-been enrolled in the scheme, owners in several counties of this The merchants of Lexington held Offering Farm Relief, Reverend Crace Relieved Nestates, the farmers have their or a meeting when first information ganization, but do not invite or per-was obtained relative to this alleged mit the Negro has organized in order to began investigation of its merits, as obtain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as obtain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as obtain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contain the advantages of co-perative began investigation of its merits, as contained relative to this alleged grand from Relief, Reverend Crace Relieved Nestate True Revision Relief, Reverend Crace Relieved Nestate True Reverse Relieved Nestate True Revers

carload lots, saves from twenty-five to wholesale costs, making loans and minister of the Negro Baptist Church at Lexington and lately hailing

the Rev. Grace, the self-styled sent for the prisoner.

The arrest of the minister was Moses, offered himself as a repre- the first since the disclosure by the ment, the officer says,

address, in which he told his lis- to do with this organization. teners that government supplies would be forthcoming to those who contributed to the plan. When he called for subscriptions, all who had the required \$6 rushed forward. While the Rev. Grace was relieving his customers of their \$6, the officers stepped in and prought a close to the meeting.

The subscription blanks that many signed read as follows: "APPLICATION FOR MEMBER-

SHIP. NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS, VINCENNES HOTEL, CHICAGO.

"As a farmer, I believe the time has arrived when the colored farm.

forty cents on the dollar. This sav-other extravagant promises.

In the pocket of the local white named, purchasing powers given to other colored farmers have hither and price lists of food, clotherto been purchasing.

Furthermore, through organization of the average wholesaler, the Negro farmers have placed them low cost of the average wholesaler, and products and products and products and minister of the Negro Baptist Church at Dexington and latery manned that he needed farmer of the Negro Baptist Church at Dexington and latery manned to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to himself as the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to himself as the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to industry the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe, who was to the saviour of his race—the Moses of his tribe. selves in a position to obtain loans furnished to each local organization, meetings were relieved of \$6 in and to the purchase of needed farm

from established, high-class agencies Rural stores even reported quota- cash and today U. S. District At-supplies through co-operative at reasonable rates. Cases of Negro tions made them by several negroes torney Lester Sack at Clarksdale, methods, to the end that a more farmers paying as high as 40 per constant and today U. S. District At-supplies through co-operative

sentative of Uncle Sam's govern- state extension department and the state agricultural service bureau last week of a fraudulent move-Tomlinson, accompanied by a ment to organize negroes into "cocity officer, heard the minister's operatives." The U. S. Farm Board announced it would have nothing Wednesday, January 1, 1930

NEGRO FARMERS ARE

Adresses Circular Letters To His Race.

Kinston, Dec. 31.—For the first NEW YORK HERALD time in the history of their race, eastern Carolina negroes were ral-lied to a "food and feed" program today. In a circular letter distrib-uted throughout Pitt and adjoining counties C. M. Epps, a negro school principal at Greenville, called upor negro farmers to "drive the wolf from their doors." It was predict-ed ministers and teachers of the race throughout the section would join Epps in urging negro farmer to diversify.

The principal admonished those receiving copies of the letter to grow grain, vegetables and other crops in addition to the staples, and raise chickens and hogs.

. 1929 Tuesd:

ner Put Over His "Liveat-Home" Program

Calvin Brock, leading local Neganization.

Governor Gardner's "live-at-home" tem of agriculture. ments as possible.

"Too many of our folks," said spread.

Greenville Negro Scholo Principal form the organization, and see situation. what can be done toward keeping Although the scope of this work indi-hours. They are hungry, and they will fering before the coming of the spring.

JAN 19 1930

ace Starvation

Relief Work Organized their own work.

By Don Wharton A Staff Correspondent

gro farmer, authorizes the an- RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—While theof the land owners. While farmers in bly happen would be for North Caro- to this council's distribution of food, by happen would be for North Caro- fuel elething and money the people nouncement that a call has been western part of the state has been torn the Piedmont counties to the west sup-bly happen would be for North Caro- to this council's distribution of food, issued for a meeting of the Negro for nearly a year with labor difficulties plemented their money crops with food line to adopt a defeatist attitude now," fuel, clothing and money, the people issued for a meeting of the Negro for nearly a year with labor difficulties plemented their money crops with food line to adopt a defeatist attitude now," are asked to give a second to give farmers of Wayne county, to be incident to rapid industrial growth, crops, the tenant farms of the east the Governor declared. "The condirarmers of wayne county, to be eastern North Carolina, comprising anwere utilized almost entirely in the tions in North Carolina are a part of work available, such as draying, janitor held at the Dillard high school, area larger than the combined states of production of cotton and tobacco.

Goldsboro, Saturday, January 4. at Goldsboro, Saturday, January 4, at New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut Destitution General in East

noon, for the purpose of perfecting and Massachusetts, has fallen into The tillers of the western red hills a county-wide "live-at-home" or- much greater distress through its de-received less money for their crops, but state which last year spent \$60,000,000 pendence upon agriculture and partic-they paid out less for produce. Their for automobiles and \$59,000,000 for Calvin is in hearty accord with ularly upon the single, money-crop sys-relative prosperity, combined with gasoline not being able to take care of

a serious effort to make them-They got little for their cotton or to-the west, but only a few located in the "What we have done we have done selves self-supporting by raising bacco, whichever they depended upon eastern counties, which rely almost quietly, but machinery has already as much of their home require-and hence have no money. Sufferingsolely upon the cash paid for its to-been set in motion for relief in all and unemployment have become wide-bacco and cotton.

every Negro farmer at the meet- Out of this emerged the plan for or-tion he has seen with his own eyes," ing Saturday. He also urges that ganizing a relief committee in each of Mr. Graves wrote. "Only a day or so Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, State Com-

North Carolina money in the cates that the depression has over-take any work, or any amount of it, In outlining the state program for lapped the bounds of eastern North that promises them something to eat.

Carolina, it is known that the most acute suffering is in that section. Banks east that there is no money.

Tenants Wed to One-Crop Plan

orth Carolina There one finds the greatest preva-farmers have come. lence of tenant farming, the highest are literally starving. There one finds the greatest preva-farmers have come. Scores of them symptomatic.

bacco Money Crops Re-the rice fields of South Carolina, were tress-reads and forgets."

Would Help Gov. Gard-State and Counties Com-in the western counties, and there was chinery which he has set in motion Governor Gardner's special commitbine to Halt Suffering a sharper division between the owners reveals the seriousness of the situ-tee recommended the formation of a of large plantations and the "poor ation.

whites." The Negroes and the "poor whites," therefore, became the tenants

conditions in North Carolina are bet-garden work and sewing and mendi ter than in any Southern state.

\$59,000,000 Spent for "Gas"

"Scores Literary Starving"

"It is ridiculous to talk about

the counties, and I think the ma- Charlotte, N

counties brings stories of the destitu- Considerable Unemployment Shown

landlords encourage their colored the eighty-five counties. This course, ago Kemp Battle, of Rocky Mount, wasmissioner of Public Welfare, reported landlords encourage their colored rather than an appeal to the National telling me that scores of farmers hadto the Governor that a survey of the tenants to attend the meeting, Red Cross, was formulated on the opin-come into town to ask his brother forstate showed considerable suffering and URGED TO DIVERSIFY take part in the discussions, help ion that the state was able to meet the work in the cotton mill. They do not unemployment and the need of some want to know anything about wages or organized action to prevent acute suf-

"The problem in its final analysis is not one of simply furnishing food, "There's stealing in neighborhoods clothes and medical assistance to the down or curtailed work, but it is in the where stealing has been hardly ever needy, but effective relief implies heard of before, Mr. Battle told me finding a remedy for the more fundaand the object of the thefts is food mental conditions of which isolated This shows to what a pass the tenant cases of actual distress are merely

"I believe a program of balanced development of the one-crop system of "Today we have thousands of menagriculture is absolutely essential to enant Farmers agriculture and the least progress in and women in eastern North Caroling the prosperity and well being of North industrial growth. All three have who are on the verge of starvation, Carolina. I, therefore, appeal to the their foundation in the fertility of the and I hear of no movement to giveleaders and to such other public-spirsoil and the extent of slavery here a them the succor they so sorely need, ited citizens as may wish to enlist to A crop failure lacks the drama of aget together with these immediate ob-

Large plantations, tilled by slaves as cyclone or a flood. Now and then the jectives in view: Failure of Cotton and To-in the cotton lands of Mississippi and public reads of tenant farmers in dis- "First, to discover and provide for any actual distress that may exist in

sults in Acute Distress found in eastern North Carolina, while Governor Gardner's answer to Mr. their communities.

the western part of the state was being Graves's charges disclosed that the "Second, to encourage by every pracdeveloped by small farmers, who did state had done considerable to relieve tical resource at their command the

the distress, and while he asserted planting of sufficient food crops this Hence, at the close of the Civil Warthat the conditions were not worse year to take care of home consump-

council of each of the eighty-five counties to provide the relief for a "The worst thing that could possi-minimum of six months. In addition

Distress usually followed the failure chinery will prove effective. With crop A definite movement back to the farm he, "are living out of Chicago, St. Governor Directs Relief of these crops. When this is complanting time coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to bined, as today, with a general depression, one might expect the suffering distressed about salaried people who relieve the colored markers of the We can, and should, raise more of rected the State Board of Charities Chapel Hill Weekly," described last who are too proud to ask or accept depression, according to views obtaining the chinery will prove effective. With crop A definite movement back to the farm planting time coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to farming class is getting help, but I am the cities of the South and North, will which Louis Graves, editor of "The have and who may lose their jobs and chief shaip. The present financial who are too proud to ask or accept depression, according to views obtaining the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to storage the cities of the South and North, will which Louis Graves, editor of "The have and who may lose their jobs and chief shaip. The present financial who are too proud to ask or accept depression, according to views obtaining the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to distressed about salaried people who relieve the colored marker of the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to which Louis Graves, editor of "The have and who may lose their jobs and chief shaip. The present financial who are too proud to ask or accept depression, according to views obtained the farm of the coming of the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to the farm of the cities of the South and North, will be comed to the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to the coming of the cities of the coming on the tenant among Negroes who have migrated to the tained from farmers in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Bislop L. W. Kyler, Walson Salem,

ing that more colored people turn to

more abundant water and hydro-electits own people. It has been suggested Governor Gardner's "live-at-home"

Thousands of tenant farmers in the tric power development, accentuated that I call a state-wide meeting of rich eastern counties are facing starvation their industrial development. Mills men, but I think this situation can as the result of crop failures last fall sprang up throughout the foothills of best be handled within each county.

He urges the attendance of authorities. After the board's survey, "Every visitor from the eastern charity." Governor Gardner called a conference here last week to outline plans for providing aid.

the advantages of the farm. He disputes the argument that farming is not a paying means of livelihood, offering examples of successful farmers in the southeastern states and emphasizing the possibilities of success if the various forms of aid offered by the state are used.

He points out that every state now has a farm demonstration bureau with the proper agents to visit and advise with the farmers; that there are farm loan banks to help him financially.

Rotation of crops is indicated as one of the methods through which the farmer can arrange to make a full, year around use of his land, to provide for a continual flow of money and to guard against the risks of trusting to one or two crops, such as cotton or corn.

One prosperous North Carolina farmer, who for 26 years has operated one of the largest farms in the state, asserts that he "can sell a man something to eat at any time of the year." His method is to always keep something growing.

Bishop Kyles himself, in support of his theory, has purchased and is operating a model farm village. Prof. Benjamin Hubert of Georgia State Industrial College has purchased the Hubert estate in Georgia with the intention of going into farming on a large, commercial scale. Agriculture-1930 Condition of NEWS

THE FARM BOARD AND THE NEGRO FARMER

PEOPLE who dwell in cities do not often consider the negro as a big factor in farming; but the truth is that about one seventh of the farm population is colored. In America at the last farm census, in 1925, there were 4,505,819 negro farmers. By far the greater part of these live in what is loosely termed the "south". The total acreage farmed by negroes is 44,944,521, certainly a considerable factor in the farm situation and undoubtedly far beyond the figure generally thought to exist with regard to colored farmers.

According to the agricultural census, the 4,505,819 negro farm population lives on 831,-455 farms. Of these, 188,945 are owner-operated, and 612,250 are tenant-operated. Six hundred and thirty eight negro farmers are

listed as farm managers.

This is significant in view of the announcement by the federal farm board, in reply to certain critics, that negro farmers are to receive equal consideration with other farmers in distribution of the farm act's benefits. According to J. C. Stone, vice chairman, in an address to the annual negro farmers conference at Tuskeegee institute in Alabama, all farmers are to be treated alike in the matter of federal assistance to agriculture through growers' cooperative organizations.

The negro owner-operator of a farm, it is obvious, will receive the same consideration as any other owner-operator. It is unfortunate that so large a percentage of the colored farmers are tenants; but this is a condition which is not materially different from the tenant problem among white farmers. And since, in a great part, the owners with whom both white and negro tenants are interested in farming belong to cooperative organizations, it is obvious that the benefits of the farm board's program will reach both in equal extent, according to their number, their acreage and their capabilities,

Agriculture - 1930 & Condition of ational Game Societi Sponsor Plan To

Reach Ruralites

ers," because they are "considered prejudicial to the interests of the landed aristocracy." And a foot-note

"This was the report of John Mc-Kinley from South Carolina, from several places where this obtained; also that of a worker still active in Louisiana. The writer himself learned of such conditions in the backward parts of Florida and Alabama, which he surveyed."

So far as South Carolina is con-I cerned, while a statement of this general character, without a bill of particulars, is difficult to check, The State, which has some acquaintance with the situation, has not heard from any quarter of obstructive tactics being opposed to agricultural extension

Columbia, S. C.—Seymore Car-service in the localities where it has roll, chairman of the State Negrobeen introduced.

Committee of the South Carolina The work among Negro farmers in Natural Resources Commission, had South Carolina is done under the a conference recently with sporting general supervision of the director of all agricultural extension work in the officials in the East who arn't inter-state, Dr. W. W. Long of Clemson ested in the conservation of game college, through the Negro college and forests, with a view to extend-of agriculture and the mechanic arts ing this work amoung the colored maintained at Orangeburg by the farmers of the South.

The organization represented by tor-himself a Negro-of uncommon these officials has done a fine work sagacity; and the work is continuousamong whites in the rural sections, ly subject to the inspection and conand they are willing to extend this trol of the federal department of service to the Southern Negro. It is pointed out by Mr. Carroll that Richland county, of which Columbia is few colored farmers know that they county seet in L. F. Dickey can grow wild game on their pro- the countyseat, is J. E. Dickson. perty and sell hunting previleges to whose intelligent labors among his sportsmen who wish to hunt quail, people The State has known of in a deer, ducks, foxes and other game general way for some years, without

The growth and conservation of having once heard of any obstacles forests means better homes for being interposed by planters or any birds, increased fertility of the other interest, soil, more timber, and preservation

of scenic beauty. The oranization has under con-won't be reading in a magazine adsideration the employment of a num-vertisement of the kind of infant food. ber of trained colored workers who or baby soap that little Charles Lindwill make personal contact with the bergh likes. His daddy, and mother farmers and talk conservation, for-estry and clean sportsmanship. It are not that kind of people. also plans offering training of this kind in some of the Negro schools.

state; a college headed by an educa-

It's comforting to know that we

Extension Work Among Negro Farmers "Opposed" by Planters?

Carter G. Woodson's "The Rural Negro"-by-product of a three-year social-economic survey undertaken in 1926 by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C., says that the efforts of the farm demonstration agents assigned to work among Negro farmers "are sometimes opposed by the plantAgriculture - 1930 Condition of

No Negroes In Tenn.

DRGANIZATION WHICH MET HERE MINUS RACE MEN

FOR ORGANIZATION

Slobe No members of the race were present at the Tennessee meeting ilarmers held in this city some thic age, presided over by M. Porter of Columbia. A careful investigation has ot as yet revealed that the to is a sin-le member of the race for a Negro c to speak, belorates to the Tennes-ce Palmers Association. It has stat-d here in this city that the Rutherord County Unit of the National Fedration of Colored Farmers does not old membership in this white oranization; not that they are barred, t is said, by any constitutional provision, but that they had not been inited to participate, and it is said here hat none of the white farmers are obecting to the Negro here in Tennesce forming their own organization.

The meeting was held in one of the ig hotels down town, and the daily papers carried a number of big writehe as their plans and programs. They were addressed by one of the big men of the country who was here in the interest of farmers, and it is expected that the Tennessee group will be benefitted by the special Farm Reliei Bill providing millions for agriculure and farm relief.

It is further stated that no farmers nor others would be the recipients of his relief except in their organic form, hat they must come in through oranizations, in other words. Because of this, it is being urged in this state that the colored farmers call a statewide meeting, and that they gather fr Nashville from Shelby to Carter, that he sixty odd counties where there are Negro farmers send a representarive o this volunteer a sociation, and that he president of the National Federa-

eddress them. Whether these plans will be consummated, and whether it will amount to a real Association could PRESIDENT PORTER SAID TO not be learned, but those in a position BE FAIR ON HIS POLICIES o know fee! that the announcement vill be made at an early date.

1 = 1930 EGRO FARMERS IN VIRGINIA.

of farms in Virginia actually owned by Negroes, per cent or more of their farmers composed of or the rapidity with which most colored farmers colored owners. Besides Charles City County, in the Commonwealth have become either full the counties of Middlesex, Lancaster, Essex, some statistics assembled by Leland B. Tate, a ville, have over 45 per cent of their farmers graduate student in rural social economics at made up of colored owners; and the counties

conditions, he characterizes the progress made In 1900, the average size white farm in Virworthy achievement."

when we compare the percentage of coloredowner-operated farm 39 acres. farm owners in Virginia with the percentages of By 1910, the average size white farm had de-States. In the first place, it is significant toored farm to 46.5 acres. It is worth noting owners than any of the States mentioned. He says: observe that Virginia heads the list of States, however, that the average size white ownerin the accompanying table with reference to perated farm at that time contained 132 acres the percentage that colored farm owners are (less than in 1900); and the average colored of all owners, by a margin of 5.6 per cent over wner-operated farm contained 43 acres (more Florida, her nearest competitor on this point, han in 1900). and by a margin of 13.4 per cent over Tennessee In 1920, the average size white farm in Virthe 12th State in the ranking. In the second place, it is significant to note that each of the 1910, and 26 acres less than in 1900); whereas, States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, the average size colored farm contained 47.4 Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana has a much larger number of colored less than in 1900). At the same date, white farmers; but that Virginia has approximately farm lands in Virginia comprised 16,297,000 11,000 more colored farmers who are full farm acres; and colored farm lands comprised only

ginia; yet, Virginia possesses almost twice as in white farms in 1920 was less than at the two many colored farmers who are full farm owners, preceding census dates; while the acreage in In the third place, it is not amiss to observe colored farms in 1920 was more than at the that Virginia likewise has a larger percentage two preceding census dates. of her colored farmers classified as full owners. Mr. Tate finds that Virginia's colored farm

6.6 per cent above the Florida figure, and a owners of farms, first buy small lots of property margin of 18.9 per cent above the Oklahoma for which they can pay, and then rent addi-

Blue Ridge in the Tidewater and Piedmont acquire and argues well for future acquisition. sections of the State have the largest percent- PETERSBURG, VA. ages of colored ownership. Led by Charles City County, with 69.4 per cent of her farmers made To those who have not realized the number up of colored owners, fourteen counties have 40

ginia contained 118 acres (9 acres less than in acres (slightly more than in 1910, and slightly owners than any of the above mentioned States. 2,263,000 acres, or approximately 12 per cent of "Mississippi, for instance, has approximately the land in farms. Mr. Tate deems it rather three times as many colored farmers as Vir-surprising to find, however, that the acreage

Virginia. Florida and Oklahoma; yet, she has a margin of tive lines. Many of them, wishing to become tional land. This, he explains, gives them The counties which are located east of the greater assurance of keeping what they first

PROGRESS INDEX

DFC 4 = 1001

Negro Farm-Owners In Virginia

or part owners during the past half century, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, and Green- CTRIKING figures showing the increase in farm-ownership by Negroes in Virginia during the past half-century are presented the University of Virginia, and compiled by of Louisa, Cumberland, Amelia, King and by Leland B. Tate, graduate student in rural social economics the University of Virginia, and compiled by of Louisa, Cumberland, Amelia, King and by Leland B. Tate, graduate student in Tural Social economics at him into an interesting article that has been Queen, Goochland, and Gloucester have be- at the University of Virginia, in an article appearing in the published in the University News Letter, will tween 40 and 45 per cent of their farmer con- University News Letter. Probably the most striking fact set ton. Mr. Tate obtained his statistics from the Thirteen counties show between 30 and 40 number of farmers in Virginia in 1925 were colored. Of this per cent of their farmers composed of colored number of farmers in Virginia in 1925 were colored. Of this per cent, or 33,143 of owners. These are Caroline, Brunswick, Din- number, 28,515 were full owners and 4,628 part-owners. At 55 these are caroline, Brunswick, Din- number, 28,515 were full owners and 4,628 part-owners. At 55 these are caroline, Brunswick, Din- number, 28,515 were full owners and 4,628 part-owners. the total farmers in Virginia, were colored widdle, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Nottoway, the close of the War Between the States in 1865, there were owners—28,515 being full owners and 4,628 part Spotsylvania, Northumberland, Sussex, West-practically no Negro landowners in Virginia. The Negro was owners. Mr. Tate reminds us that the majority moreland, York, Prince George and James City. just starting out as a wage earner. When one considers the states were just em-ties have 30 per cent or more of their farmers difficulties of attaining land-ownership under such circumstances, barking upon their career as wage-earners composed of colored owners; and it may be it must be agreed with Mr. Tate that the progress made by our . Most of them had no land and no experience worthy of note to add that twenty additional colored farmers represents "a most noteworthy achievement." Most of them had no land and no experience worthy of note to add that twenty additional colored farmers represents "a most noteworthy achievement." E as farm owners. Bearing in mind the difficul-counties have between 20 and 30 per cent of The Negroes of Virginia lead those of all other States in farm-

ties of attaining farm ownership under such their farmers made up of colored farm owners. ownership. The Negroes of Florida stand next to Virginia in by the colored farmers in Virginia in the matter ginia contained 144 acres, and the average size ownership of their farms, but are 5.6 per cent. below the Virof farm ownership to constitute "a most note-colored farm 50 acres. At the same time the ginia Negroes. It is significant to note, says Mr. Ttate, that average size white owner-operated farm con- each of the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, "This is all the more evident", he remarks, tained 146 acres, and the average size colored Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana has a much larger number of colored farmers, but that Virginia has colored farm owners for various Southern creased to 127 acres, and the average size col- approximately 11,000 more colored farmers who are full farm-

> The counties which are located east of the Blue Ridge in the Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the state have the largest percentages of colored ownership. Led by Charles City county, with 69.4 per cent of her farmers made up of colored owners, fourteen counties have 40 per cent or more of their farmers composed of colored owners. Besides Charles City county, the counties of Middlesex, Lancaster, Essex, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, and Greensville, have over 45 per cent of their farmers made up of colored owners; and the counties of Louisa, Cumberland, Amelia, King and Queen, Goochland, and Gloucester have between 40 and 45 per cent of their farmers constituted of colored owners,

Thirteen counties show between 30 and 40 per cent of their farmers composed of colored owners. These are Carolina, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Buckingham, Prince Edward, Nottoway, Spotsylvania, Northumberland, Sussex, Westmoreland, York, Prince George and James City. This means that twenty-seven Virginia counties have 30 per cent or more of their farmers composed of colored owners; and it may be worthy of note to add that twenty additional counties have between 20 and 30 per cent of their farmers made up of colored farm owners.

In 1900 the average white farmer in Virginia owned 144 acres and the average colored farmer owned 50 acres. By 1910 the average white farm had decreased to 127 acres and the Her nearest competitors on this point are owners are attaining ownership along conserva- average colored farm to 46.5 acres. In 1920 the average white

colored farm acres less than in 1910

colored farm owners for various Southern creased to 127 acres, and the average size col- approximately 11,000 more colored farmers who are full farmers to the first along it is desirable to t of all owners, by a margin of 5.6 per cent over wner-operated farm contained 43 acres (more the percentage that colored farm owners are (less than in 1800); and the average colored in the accompanying table with reference to operated farm at that time contained 132 acres observe that Virginia heads the list of States, however, that the average size white ownerthe 12th State in the ranking. In the second and by a margin of 13.4 per cent over Tennessee In 1920, the average size white farm in Vir-Florida, her nearest competitor on this point, han in 1900). Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas, and States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, place, it is significant to note that each of the "Mississippi, for instance, has approximately the land in farms. Mr. Tate deems it rather three times as many colored farmers as Vir-surprising to find, however, that the acreage 11,000 more colored farmers who are full farm acres; and colored farm lands comprised only farmers; but that Virginia has approximately Louisiana has a much larger number of colored owners than any of the above mentioned States. 2,263,000 acres, or approximately 12 per cent of In the first place, it is significant toored farm to 46.5 acres. It is worth noting owners than any of the States mentioned. He says: 1910, and 26 acres less than in 1900); whereas ginia contained 118 acres (9 acres less than in the average size colored farm contained 47.4 farm lands in Virginia comprised 16,297,000 acres (slightly more than in 1910, and slightly less than in 1900). At the same date, white

of her colored farmers classified as full owners. Mr. Tate finds that Virginia's colored farm the average white farm had decreased to 127 acres and the nearest competitors on this point are owners are attaining ownership along conserva- average colored farm to 46.5 acres. In 1920 the average white

Florida and Oklahoma; yet, she has a margin of tive lines. Kinginia. Many of them, wishing to become

The counties which are located east of the greater assurance of keeping what then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay, and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional for which they can pay and then reit additional and the can pay and the can pay and the can pay and they for the farmers made to control and arrives will organize the pay half cantury are presented which the can pay and the cantury are presented which in rural social conomics are well and can be greated that has been at made up of colored owners; and the counties have been at the University of Virginia, in an article appearing in the same successfully and the control of the farmers of their farmers and the counties white the pay and t

ties of attaining farm ownership under such their farmers made up of colored farm owners. Ownership. The Negroes of Florida stand next to Virginia in conditions, he characterizes the progress made. In 1900, the average size white farm in Virgunarchia of their forms, but one 56 mer cant below the virginia in as farm owners. Bearing in mind the difficul-counties have between 20 and 30 per cent of The Negroes of Virginia lead those of all other States in farm-ties of attaining farm ownership under such their farmers made up of colored farm owners, ownership The Negroes of Virginia lead those of all other States in farm-ties of attaining farm ownership under such their farmers made up of colored farm owners, ownership The Negroes of Virginia lead those of all other States in farm-ties of attaining farm ownership under such their farmers made up of colored farm owners, ownership The Negroes of Virginia lead those of all other States in farm-ties of attaining farm ownership under such their farmers made up of colored farm ownership. of farm ownership to constitute "a most note-colored farm 50 acres. At the same time the ginia Negroes. It is significant to note, says Mr. Ttate, that by the colored farmers in Virginia in the matter ginia contained 144 acres, and the average size ownership of their farms, but are 5.6 per cent. below the Virginia for the colored farmers in Virginia in the matter ginia contained 144 acres, and the average size ownership of their farms, but are 5.6 per cent. below the Virginia for the colored farmers in Virginia in the matter ginia contained 144 acres, and the average size ownership of their farms, but are 5.6 per cent. below the Virginia for the colored farmers in Virginia in the matter ginia contained 144 acres, and the average size ownership of their farms, but are 5.6 per cent. below the Virginia for the colored farmers in Virginia in the matter ginia contained 144 acres, and the average size ownership of their farms, but are 5.6 per cent. "This is all the more evident", he remarks, tained 146 acres, and the average size colored Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas and Louisiana has a

The counties which are located east of the Blue Ridge in the Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the state have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the Blue Ridge in the Createst per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the Blue Ridge in the Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the State have the largest per-Tidewater and Piedmont sections of the Piedmont se 69.4 per cent of her farmers made up of colored owners, fourteen counties have 40 per cent or more of their farmers composed of colored owners. Besides Charles City county, the counties of Middle-colored owners. Essex, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, and

colored owners. Besides Charles City county, the country sex, Lancaster, Essex, King William, New Kent, Powhatan, and Greensville, have over 45 per cent of their farmers made up of colored in owners; and the counties of Louisa, Cumberland, Amelia, King and owners; and the counties of Louisa, Cumberland, Amelia, King and Louise, Goodhand, and Gloucester have between 40 and 45 per cent of their farmers constituted of colored owners. These are Carolina, Brunsthirteen counties show between 30 and 40 per cent of their farmers composed of colored owners. These are Carolina, Brunsthirteen Composed of colored owners. These are Carolina, Brunsthirteen Composed of colored owners, with with the counties have vania, Northumberland, Sussex, Westmoreland, York, Prince George and James City. This means that twenty-seven Virginia counties have and it may be worthy of note to add that twenty additional counties of and it may be worthy of note to add that twenty additional counties have between 20 and 30 per cent of their farmers made up of their f

contained 47.4 acres, slightly more than in 1910 and slightly less than in 1900. Mr. Tate says it is a practice of colored men who desire to own farms in Virginia to buy a small plot and rent as much or more adjoining land, farming it all together. When they have paid for the first plot, they then purchase more and so on. We not know that any fact of greater value in fixing a fair estimate of the financial, social and moral condition of Virginia Negroes can be found than this one of the increase in farm ownership by our colored people.

farm owners in Virginia with the percentages of By 1910, the average size white farm had de-

colored farm owners.

In the third place, it is not amiss to observe colored farms in 1920 was more than at the acres and the average colored farmer owned 50 acres. By 1910 ginia; yet, Virginia possesses almost twice as in white farms in 1920 was less than at the two In 1900 the average white farmer in Virginia owned 144

NEWPORT NEWS, VA. DAILY PRESS

NOV 29 1936 OUR NEGRO FARMERS.

freedom has been one of the remarkable events of that this very fact gave the colored farmers of American history. He has forged ahead in all Virginia a comparative advantage for attaining lines of endeavor. But in none has he shown farm ownership more rapidly." more progress than in that of agriculture, judg- The progress of the negro farmer has been ing from statistics prepared by the United States achieved in spite of handicaps and in spite of an Census of Agriculture. Less than 70 years ago undesirable store credit system. Starting with the negroes of this and other southern States nothing but his hands the negro has claimed as entered upon their career as wage earners.

Now more than 17 per cent of all the farms of his labors and the success with which they in Virginia are owned in whole or in part by were attended he is a better citizen-a more recolored people. Furthermore, 66 per cent of all sponsible and a more thoroughly law-abiding inthe negro farmers in this State own the land from dividual. He has every right to be proud of his which they wrest a livelihood. As the Univer- record. sity of Virginia News Letter says, this is a remarkable achievement. "In the first place it is significant to observe that Virginia heads the list of colored farm owners for various southern States ... by a margn of 5.6 per cent over Florida. her nearest competitor on this point and by a margin of 13.4 per cent over Tennessee, the 12th State in the ranking. In the second place, it is significant to note that each of the States of Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Louisiana has a much larger number of colored farmers; but that Virginia has approximately 11,000 more colored farmers who are full farm owners than any of the above mentioned States.

"Mississippi, for instance, has approximately three times as many colored farmers as Virginia; yet, Virginia possesses almost twice as many colored farmers who are full farm owners. In the third place, it is not amiss to observe that Virginia likewise has a larger percentage of her colpred farmers classified as full farm owners. Her nearest competitors on this point are Florida and Oklahoma; yet she has a margin of 6.6 per cent above the Florida figure, and a margin of 18.9 per cent above the Oklahoma figure. In fact, there is a total of 151,279 colored full owners In the twelve Southern States listed in the accompanying table; and 28,515 or 18.8 per cent of these are in Virginia.

"While it is difficult to determine the exact

factors responsible for the larger percentage of colored farm ownership in Virginia; at least two apparent things can be mentioned from which some sort of an inference may be drawn. In the first place, it seems that Virginia's large land holdings have been breaking up at a more rapid rate than is the case in some of the more specialized States such as Texas and Oklahoma, where the average size farm in 1925 was 236 acres, and 157 acres respectively as compared with an av-

erage size farm of 89 acres for Virginia. In the second place, it is very interesting and signiff. cant to note that in 1860, Virginia had approximately 58,000 inhabitants classified as "free colored:" whereas North Carolina had only 30,000, Louisiana only 18,000 and the other Southern The progress of the negro since he received his States much smaller numbers. No doubt, but

his own the soil which he has tilled. As a result

Review Of Farm Work In Alabama Tenant Farming Shows Big Strides Made In Yeal Seen As Bar To

As viewed by the College of Agriculture farmers who are members will particiof the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the pate. Already similar organizations have of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the pact of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Among these are mentioned the increase among these are mentioned the increase in the use of improved machinery; bet- In the spread of agricultural informa-Storrs Says Absent Land ter use of commercial fertilizers; improved tion substantial progress was made in cultural and planting methods; and gen-Alabama during 1929. Through the press eral improvement of farm methods and and over radio practically all farmers in practices as applied to crops and live-Alabama now have access to market instock. Increase in the use of better ma formation needed by them in marketing chinery—making farm labor more effi-their products. This includes not only cient—stood out during the year, Prof. those sold cooperatively but also the M. L. Nichols and J. B. Wilson, of the minor crops which are still being mardepartment of agricultural engineering at keted by individuals. During the year the department of agricultural engineering at ketted by individuals. Buring the year time department of agricultural engineering at ketted by individuals. Buring the year time Auburn, reported that Alabama farmers market service of Station WAPI was Auburn, reported that Alabama farmers market service of Station WAPI was a stated in cooperation with the State bought an unusually large amount of Department of Agriculture and Indus-Nearly Half Of Alabama improved implements, including tractors tries at Montgomery. This service added which increased the power they have for to what the press is doing gives Alabama Crop Raised At Loss

are to make money and compete with In agricultural research 1929 will go ly desirable and in fact presents the most farmers in other states growing cotton In agricultural research 1929 will go feasible way for the Alabama farmer to and other crops which are grown in Ala-down in history as the year when the sever the shackles of economic slavery, bama they must have ample equipment foundation was laid for an extensive rethere are many drawbacks under the Through the efficient application of search system. It includes the State expresent system of constitute which the power and machinery industry has suc- periment station at Auburn, which was present system of operations which the power and machinery industry has succeeded; the same is true of farmers in started in 1883, the five substations, and
ceeded; the same is true of farmers in started in 1883, the five substations, and
crop problems compiled by Seth P. Storrs,
this while combining with power and
fields and substations were located and
machinery other practices entering into
started in 1929. With this work complete, Alabama is launching and tries.

The principal research of the compiled by Seth P. Storrs,
and Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

made progress in 1929, as reported by of which Prof. M. J. Funchess is director Alabama is not raising a sufficient quanmade progress in 1929, as reported by the extension work in agriculture was kept tity of other crops for its needs, and that be asked to bear his share of the problem ing fertilizer as recommended by the at its high standard. In addition to the in Alabama was produced at a loss to the county agents, who are guided by the established program, this service now grower. county agents, who are guided by the established program, this service now grower. The per pound the 30 per cent will still be experiment station at Auburn. An official includes demonstration farms at the grower. There will report by F. W. Gist shows that Alabama secondary schools; and the success of For instance, Mr. Storrs cites, Alabama still be that proportion of cotton growers farmers are getting better returns from those started early in 1929 indicates that raised only 40 per cent of the corn it whose living standards are sacrificed to

plans of this board for the help of the farmers of the nation. Farmers will be nelped by this board through their organizations. This policy is the biggest boost farm organization and gooperation yet has had.

At present plans are being formulate for creating a new organization for ma ceting cotton in a better way. It will a capital stock organization with rooperative cotton marketing association

Meantime, the conclusion has become farmers the kind of information which more general that if Alabama farmers they need and which they have wanted are to make money and compete with is widely appreciated.

Another major development of 1929 was the passage by Congress of the agricultural work under the passage by Congress of the agricultural work under the passage by Congress of the agricultural direction of the State Department of the Federal Farm Board by President Hoover. This is recorded as the outstanding national agricultural achievement of information not only to high school students but also to farmers. It is a major not only was the law inacted and the part of agricultural development work board created but substitutial progress in Alabama and is highly appreciated.

Another major development of 1929 was Vocational agricultural work under the passage by Congress of the agricultural work under the per cent of the meat, 63 per cent of the milk, The point in this phase is that the sequence of production cannot be profitting agricultural development of the needed acres in home ably accomplished by reducing yields but must obviously be brought about the part of wisdom only approximate, but are State and Figures available.

The point in this phase is that the sequence of production cannot be profitting agricultural development of the needed acres in home ably accomplished by reducing yields but must obviously be brought about only approximate, but are State and Figures, Mr. Story points out. State and Figures, Mr. Story points out. When the part of wisdom only approximate, but are State and Figures available.

The point in this phase is that the sequence of production cannot be profit-when a point of the needed acres in home ably accomplished by reducing yields but must obviously be brought about only approximate, but are State and Figures, Mr. Story points out. When the part of wisdom only approximate, but are statistics and are a nearly accurate for the landlord to begin now to read-statistics and are as nearly accurate for the landlord to begin now to read-statistics and are as nearly accurate for the landlord to begin now to read-statistics and are as nearly accurate for the landlord to begin the part of wi

utting Acreage

Owners Encourage Large Planting

While cotton acreage reduction is high-

plete, Alabama is launching an exhausThe principal reasons for cotton acreuccessful farming.

The principal reasons for cotton acreto tive research system under direction of age reduction which Mr. Storrs substanbetter advantage, farmers of the State the State experiment station at Auburn tiates with facts and figures are that

commercial fertilizers than are farmers these farms will be practical and effec-consumed, 30 per cent of the hay needed, their own inability to produce cottan coof any other states.

Agricultural Marketing Act

agent is in charge.

The point in this phase is that the contract of the meat, 63 per cent of the milk,

uable information for the cotton grower One of the main drawbacks in putting

ers lose money on cotton, but only 29 system of farming in Alabama in Alabama last year. The remaining 23 Sixty per cent of the cotton produced broke even

Cotton Cost 32 Cents

Alabama last year, cost 32 cents perthe crop as rent, the landlord furnishing pound with an average yield of 88 pounds the land, the work stock and the feed. "Therefore," Mr. Storrs said, "on 60

Eighteen per cent cost the farmer 17per cent of the land the influence of the cents per pound with an average yieldowner, whose income is derived from of 149 pounds per acre. Twenty-three rental values, is in favor to the per cent cost 15 cents per pound on an proportion of acreage to cotton, regard-

average acreage yield of 196 pounds. less of the price which may be received.

Seventeen per cent cost 13 cents per Even cp.2-fourth of the average yield pound with a yield of 237 pounds per of cotton last year returned to the

Six per cent cost 12 cents per pound 12 cents would have given him \$5.34. with a yield of 287 pounds per acre. One-third of the average yield of corn

with a yield of 360 pounds per acre.

One per cent cost 7 1-2 cents

cent of cotton growers produced at a loss, who cultivates only about 40 per cent 23 per cent returned about an average of the acreage in Alabama that one labor wage, and 29 per cent only returned must look for action in a crisis like the a profit. In the case of the 48 per cent, present one, Mr. Storrs states, and it is what happened was that after paying the the farm owner-operator who must do fixed cost for fertilizer and other cash the greater portion, if not all of the outlays the grower found his labor re- job of reducing cotton acreage, if it is turn cut to an uncomfortable figure at to be reduced upon an economic basis.

rental return on his land, while the ten- cent, the farm owner-operator must cut ant, after paying his rent, had little or his acreage by 40 per cent if the effort nothing left for himself and his family. succeeds.'

ers, or the price level must be materially ton acreage and make it pay him.

No Hope to Raise Price

"It is perfectly certain that the price of cotton cannot be raised to include the 30 per cent whose cost was 32 cents per pound. Consumers cannot and will not pay that price. If the consumer is to

o digest.

Not only did 48 per cent of the grow-by Mr. Storrs in the present tends to some money on certain the present tends.

Tenant System A Drawback per cent, Mr. Storrs shows, virtually in Alabama is grown by tenant farmers and about 30 per cent or nearly onethird of these pay cash or the equiv-The high cost of production, Mr. Storrs points out, is largely due to the low yield per acre. Thus, Mr. Storrs points out, per cent of the cotton produced in

landowner \$7.12 an acre as rent while

Five per cent cost 10 cents per pound would have returned him only \$4.70. His preference for cotton is obvious, and per it is needless to say that his influence pound with a yield of 593 pounds per in acreage distribution is quite important if not entirely effective.

"Thus," concludes Mr. Storrs, "48 per It is to the real farm owner-operator

"Therefore," Mr. Storrs says, "if our "The owner-farmer did not get a fair acreage is to be reduced, by say, 20 per

"Obviously, the lesson to teach and Whether the farm owner-operator will learn is that if a profit is to be made do this, it is pointed out, will after all from growing cotton at present price le- depend not upon any desire on his part vels, acre yields must be materially in- to serve the welfare of agriculture, but creased by the 71 per cent of the grow- upon whether he can reduce his cot-

Other contests held during the session resulted as follows: swine judging, Claudius Fred, Hale County, first; Herbert Smith, Randolph County, second; Willie Jones, Hale County, honorable mention. Poultry judging, Ernest Bailey, Dallas County, first; Eddie Lowe, Sumter County, second; Dorman McGruder, Elmore County, honorable mention. Corn judging, Leon Simmons, Elmore County, first; honorable mention. Corn judging, Leon Simmons, Elmore County, first; honorable mention. Corn judging, Leon Simmons, Elmore County, honorable mention. Dairy cow, John Jones, a ton and the total production 467,000 of the Rural Division estimates. Five hundred and forty-five rural fambers tons.

Oats acreage this year was decreased by 16 per cent, 100,000 acres having allast Spring. The yield this year was estimated at 19 bushels per acre, against this year was 1,900,000 bushels against this year was 1,900,000 bushels against this year was 1,900,000 last year.

Willie Crocker, Sumter County, honorable mention. Dairy cow, John Jones, new customers, it was stated. able mention. Dairy cow, John Jones, new customers, it was stated. Elmore County, first; Lewis Taylor, Dallas County, second; Ernest Mauldin, Hale County, honorable mention.

The new organization is an affiliation of local units sponsored by the State Department of Education under the Smith-Hughes act for vocational agricultural training.

Following the meeting of organization 25 teachers of vocational agriculture in the state are remaining at Tuskegee Institute for a three-week short course ir methods of agricultural training.

Electrical Energy And Mule Power

The following executive committee was hour varied with the number of cuspert, Lewis Ray, Lafayette; George Lasvolumes of electricity used by different cy, Labaca and Willie Crawford, Liv-customers. Electricity supplied from rural customers. Electricity supplied from rural customers.

Contrasted In Survey By Utility

Alabama Food Crop Acreage Higher

Alabama Food Crop Acreage Society Food Space Space Alabama Food Crop Acreage Space Sp

per acre, comparing with 14 bushels harvested last year. The total production in 1929 was 37,400,000 bushels and the pro-

ingston.

Friday evening an oratorical contest at the beginning of the year was as held in the institute chapel at which time five speakers told what vocational agriculture has been to their respective communities. First place was awarded to Eurel Paschal, of Elmore County; second, to Lieutenant Williams of Coffee County and third, to Herbert Smith, Randolph County.

customers. Electricity supplied from rural lines at the beginning of the year was a lines at the rate of 11,750,000 kilowatt hours at the rate of 11,750,000 kilowatt hours annually, the equivalent of 15,500,000 hay, the acreage expected to be cut this year is estimated at 576,000, which is 95 per cent of the 608,000 acres saved last year. The present condition is only 62 ment of lieutenant williams of Coffee County ities of less than 1,000 population, will be served by the Power Company at the yield last year was about eight-tenths of a total production of 403,000 tons. The yield last year was about eight-tenths of a total production 467,000 Other contests held during the session end of 1930, the Rural Division estimates. a ton and the total production 467,000

000 last year. The present condition is 66 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 20 bushels, which on the acreage planted would produce 5,540,000 bushels, against 5,720,000 last year.

Sweet potato acreage has been in-Vocational Agriculture Procreased by three per cent, the total planted this year being 76,000 against 74,000 motion Goal of New Farmharvested last year. Present condition is 63 per cent of normal, indicating a total production of 5,320,000 bushels, compared with 7,622,000 last year. The average TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, July 3—yield per acre last year was 103 bushels, meet at Tuskegee institute Friday while present condition forecasts a yield and Saturday to perfect organization

of the New Farmers of Alabama. Irish potatoes have been increased in The new organization is being proacreage by 21 per cent, all the increase moted by the Smith-Hughes vocataking place in the commercial area tional agricultural teachers under The yield of the early crop was about 89 supervision of R. C. Atkins, director bushels, compared with 86 bushels last of the department of agricultural inyear indicating a total crop this year of dustries. Tuskegee institute, and Arthur Floyd, state itinerant teacher trainer. Seventy-five boys from 22 county training schools are expected

has been increased by 20 per cent over last year. This figure is apart from potatoes and includes both shipping acreage and that for local sale.

The condition of pastures is reported at 57 per cent of normal on July 1, against 84 last July, due of course to drought and extreme heat.

Fruits and nuts show a better prospect than last year, except for satsumas.

Altogether, with a slight increase in the total acreage planted, the prospects of production are at present discouraging.

OURNAL & TIMES MONTGOMERY, ALA.

ers' Tuskegee Meeting

Hariculture - 1930

ness men here Wednesday morn-found in America?"

sere doing almost as well in the Exchange as reported in the public would advise that you give care and farmer borrowers should have

New Cotton Fields

for expansion, he said.

the ever-widening fields for cotton growing in Asia and Africa and that the completion of the Turk. Sib Railroad 900 miles long extending from Turkestan to Siberla opening up millions of acres of magnificent cotton land. Last "program to take advantage of thefavor of cooperative marketing and year Russia increased her cotton the power of Russia with her almost slave labor under the Soviet of Shown By J. O.

Evils Of Existing Situation Shown By J. O.

Thompson

The power of Russia with er almost slave labor under the guidance of Eagland is looking the South over for better seed and has south over for better seed and has south over for better seed and has laft it is past few years greatily increased her production of the farmers out of the cotton growers, it is impossible for moving different result as to price and the board to render assistance. 40 or 50 per cent of the cotton had south over for better seed and has south over for better seed and ha

He referred to Dale County as actual security for the loan."

better off and the bank would have of better seed. I have heard intion with and free use of said statements by farmers of wonder agencies aving sold this year 200 cars of The speaker called attention to ful results from seed recommended "Be it further resolved, That in the seed that other counties the action of the Memphis Cotton by the extension service and this critical moment our bankers,

wiregrass section. Alabama has press of raising a large sum of ful attention to the advice of Au the fullest and freest contact, unmarketed 125,000 hogs in the year money to have the law creating burn through the extension serv derstanding and sympathetic in1930, this year. This field is ripe the Federal Farm Board repealed ice as to the kind of seed you terest, for their mutual benefit as

by selfish interests to break down what they were doing with then the there were calling it of all since this section is de-The speaker called attention to the Federal Farm Board they are cotton, that if they were selling il pendent both upon the stability of The speaker called attention to the rederal Farm Board they are the speaker called attention to the rederal Farm Board they are the speaker called attention to the rederal Farm Board for the rea-it was a great mistake, not only our banking institutions and on the growing in Asia and Africa and son that the Federal Farm Board for them but for their creditors wisdom and industry of our growing in Asia and Africa and a permanent an institution as for their families, for their components and industry of our

Approves Move To Take awakening a national conscious that situation that the child wel. Mr. Thompson said the farmer ness in India and it is said that if fare workers. He said, however, ne platform of a safe and sound he succeeds in that effort he will since the question had been raised, agricultural policy adopted at the at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figures meeting at Montgomery on October at the same time stimulate their heads at

Trom Fields

at the same time stimulate their he would like to give some figuresmeeting at montgomery on October economic motive. "Should this recently furnished to 3,000 welfare, called by Gov. Bibb Graves at giant that has been asleep for thouworkers in every section of thethe instance of the federal farm crowd, Joseph O. Thompson, fieldened the foreign markets will be dent Hoover.

"Whereas, we feel that a united representative of the Federal Farmlargely supplied from Asia and After the said: "There are ten million-ffort on the part of all the inter-Board, addressed a meeting of rica; then I wonder," said the deficient children, 80 per cent ofests mentioned above throughout formers, bankers and other busispeaker "what our remedy will be them are not receiving percentaged. farmers, bankers and other busi-speaker, "what our remedy will be whom are not receiving necessarythe state working together will attention." Mr. Thompson won-accomplish the end sought.

larmers, bankers and other bust/speaker, "what our remedy will of mess men here Wednesday morn/found in America?"

Ing in continuance of the campaign he is making throughout the state for cotton acreage reduction, ago when the South produced 80 the spoke at the courthouse, beingper cent of the tenderable cotton performing other domestic duties, milking espectfully request other counstate for cotton acreage reduction, ago when the South produced 80 the spoke at the courthouse, beingper cent of the tenderable cotton performing other domestic duties, milking espectfully request other counstate for cotton acreage reduction, ago when the South produced 80 the spoke at the courthouse, beingper cent of the tenderable cotton performing other domestic duties, milking espectfully request other counstate for cotton acreage must be southern cotton grower has allowed his cotton to so degen.

Mr. Thompson said "the reduction in total production of cotton allowed his cotton to so degen.

Mr. Thompson said "the reduction in total production of cotton must be accomplished by the read justment of acreage so that some land previously devoted to cotton be used for other purposes. The readjustment of acreage must be worked to cotton be used for other purposes. The readjustment of acreage must be worked to cotton in the sain or regain our former position perity of the nation as a whole. It would be infinitely better off to the determination of the put his land next year in other that these children have at least working together will never a performing other domestic duties, milking espectfully request other counstants and he cany his the cow, working a garden, and less in the state to cooperate in the cow, working a garden, and less in the state to cooperate in the cow, working a garden and less in the state to cooperate in the cow, norking a garden, and less in the state to cooperate in the cow, norking a garden and less in the state to cooperate in the cow, norking a garden and less in the state to cooperate in the cow, norking a

"If that exchange is doing that and plant." the result of their full hearted coare entering into a general figh' Mr. Thompson asked the farmer operation, will inure to the bene-

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala., July U. 10.—One hundred boys from 22 county training schools of the state met here Friday and Saturday to form the New Farmers of Alabama, an organization of rural youth which aims to promote vocational agriculture in schools of the state, to create trial Development more interest in intelligent agricul- announced yesterday tural pursuits, to create a love of rangements by the Board for the concountry life, to promote thrift, and ducting of two cooperative research proj-

to stimulate scholarship and jural ects by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, leadership the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at The following officers were elected Auburn, and the University of Alabama at the meeting of organization: Jesse at Tuscaloosa.

W. Bell, Tuskegee Institute, president; Louis Taylor, Beloit, vice president; Louis Taylor, Beloit, vice presidents are expected to arrive at Auburn and the University of Standards Chemists are expected.

Friday evening an oratorical conat which the five speakers told what lows

county, first; Win Gold, Randolph ticular uses.

conorable mention.

gricultural training.

Following the meeting of organization, 25 teachers of vocational agriculture in the state are remaining at Tuskegee Institute for a three weeks' short course in methods of agricultural training

the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at

ident; Theodore Shumpert, Tuskegee Versity on or about Aug. 15 to begin Institute, secretary; J. T. Finley, work on the projects which will continue Lafayette, treasurer; Albert Rowser, indefinitely. Research work at Auburn Greensboro, reporter; Arthur Floyd, will have to do primarily with the proitinerant teacher trainer, advisor,
The following executive committee the South. The project at the University of politics for a few days anyway. The was selected: J. T. Finley, Theodore Shumpert, Lewis Ray, Lafayette; George Lascy, Labaca, and Willie phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. There is a sulcy of the chemical reactions involved in the sulcy phate pulping process. caloosa.

test was held in the Institute Chapel Standards concerning the projects fol- and pickers, and in fact, the whole

their respective communities. First and the Bureau of Standards are about off things enough for a demonstration, place was awarded to Eurel Paschal to begin a cooperative research on and no sooner had the chug-chug of the of Elmore county; second to Lieut. starch at the newly opened chemical motor started than people began to ap-Williams of Coffee county, and third laboratories of the Alabama Polytechnic pear from every direction. The sunshine to Herbert Smith, Randolph county. Institute at Auburn. Ala. This investi- of today gave city dealers and distribu-Other contests held during the ses-gation will have to do primarily with the tors a chance to come and see for themsion resulted as follows: Swine judg-starches found in the crops grown in ing, Claudius Fred, Hale county, the South. It is proposed to make a first; Herbert Smith, Randolph study of the uses of starch in the manu- been making pads for his knees to save county, second; Willie Jones, Hale facture of textiles, and the properties recounty, honorable mention. Poultry quired in starch for each use. Further fingers to stop the pricking at night, judging, Ernest Bailey, Dallas county, it is planned to determine whether agrees that a really practical cotton first; Eddie Lowe, Sumter county, starch from one source is superior to picker has at last made its bow. second; Dorman McGruder, Elmore that from another for given purposes, county, honorable mention. Corn and if specific starches may be modi- child's little red wagon out in the cotton judging, Leon Simmons, Elmore fied so as to better adapt them for par- row, for it's no bigger than an ordinary

county, second; Willie Crocker, Sum- "A fundamental study of the chemical cylinder air-cooled motor, which uses ter county, honorable mention. Dairy reactions involved in the sulphate pulp- only three quarts of gasoline and onecow, John Jones, Elmore county, ing process is being initiated by the Uni- half pint of oil for an entire day's pickfirst; Lewis Taylor, Dallas county, versity of Alabama and the National Bu- ing (about one half bale) is mounted on

on the complicated chemical reactions The new organization is an affilia- of this process is sought to extend its raising the grade. field of usefulness. Such information ing chemicals."

state's field and forest crops.

Crowds On Curry Planta Near Dublin

Curry plantation are becoming a mecca.

A statement issued by the Bureau of for dealers, distributors, cotton growers population. After three days of showers, vocational agriculture has been to "The Alabama Polytechnic Institute the sunshine of Saturday afternoon dried selves, and everybody from the manufacturer down to the pickaninny that has them daily and hoarding vaseline for his

motorcycle and not as heavy. A one-

cct. This process is used for the production of the southern kraft papers which has attained huge proportions in from the end of the pickerhead to the federal Farm Board, it was ansatz and the southern kraft papers which has attained huge proportions in from the end of the pickerhead to the federal Farm Board, it was ansatz and the southern kraft papers which conveys the cotton age next season have been named by which has attained huge proportions in sack, attached to the front part of the nounced today. Governors of each State stand, at the same time fluffing it and in the cotton belt have been asked to

such as in the production of fibers having a across the back, and as the operator ative cotton producers, business men, greater variet of use, in the use of a wider variety of fibrous materials, and in more complete recovery of the pulping chemicals."

places it to each boll, the cotton is bankers and manufacturers, sucked in by a driver making 3,400 revolutions per minute. There is an independent area in the back to catch trash was prominent in the Montgomery meeting chemicals." The two new cooperative research or pieces of bolls that might clog the ing Monday, is one of the five men projects are the outgrowth, it is stated, hose. The whole thing opens like a book, named as field representatives by the of a similar project dealing with cylose. and the trash can be removed with per-Farm Board to help in the campaign to a non-fattening sugar obtained from feet safety to the fingers. Cotton that induce cotton growers to plant at least cottonseed hull bran, which was recent- has fallen on the ground can be picked 12 per cent less acreage in the staple ly completed by the Bureau of Standards, up as easily as from the boll, and all next season than they did this year. Mr. Auburn, the University, and the Swann sand is blown out through a wire grid Thompson is a cotton planter on an

Alabama Industrial Development Board ten dollars more per bale is received active in Republican politics.

O has succeeded in bringing this coopera- for cotton picked by the cottonpicker. While here last more as a member of the research work to Alabama, with the than by hand because there is no specific the last more as a member has succeeded in billinging the state of the Alabama, with the than by hand because there is no snarl-of the Alabama drouth committee, aid this work vill give in developing ing of cotton. Handpicked cotton usu-Thompson's statements attracted the atfurther markets for by-products of the ally has about 15 per cent loss due to tention of Chairman Alexander Legge, of snarling, whereas the picker saves this the Farm Board, and Mr. Legge sub-

> working two rows at a time. When all sist in efforts to organize farmers of the has been picked within reach of the cotton belt into cooperatives as the Farm picker, a simple pull of the hand and the Board can deal only with organizations

Cotton Machine Drawing Large made throughout this week, when the committee on agriculture and was coweather permits. been placed on Mr. Curry's planta in act; Arthur B. Lacour, of New Orleans, for the purpose of making the d

uskegee

O. Thompson Selected As Member Of Cotton Committee

ther Four Picked

It would be easy to mistake for some Will Assist In Program Moore, marketing specialists of the ex-Directed At Planters

> By RUSSELL KENT (Advertiser Staff Correspondent)

aising the grade.

The pickerhead is the nifty thing, work and the first of these meetings was state department of education under should be beneficial in several respects though. Extremely light, it fits into the held at Montgomery Monday on call the Smith-Hughes act for vocational such as in the production of by-production of fibers having a across the back, and as the operator.

> before the staple passes into the sack extensive scale and long has been prom-Gov. Graves yesterday expressed himself as being greatly pleased that the who was here with the picker, six to bama. In past years he also has been

by fluffing all the cotton passing through sequently asked Thompson to assist in the cotton acreage reduction campaign.

Two operators do the picking, each The field representatives also will as-

Phillip S. Cole and W. R. Willett, factory representatives, were busy today are Asbury F. Lever, of Columbia, S. with Montgomery dealers. It is under-C., former member of Congress, where stood that daily demonstrations will be committee on agriculture and throughout this work when the committee on agriculture and the state of th Three pickers have author of the Smith-Lever cotton futures cotton merchant and planter; M. C. Gay, of Athens, Ga., and Charles H. Alvord, of San Marcus, Texas. Gay and Alvord have been attached to the Board's division of cooperative marketing for the an division of cooperative have been engaged primarily in work other than that relating to cotton. .

The campaign for less cotton acreage is to get into full swing this Fall in order to drive home to the farmers before planting time next Spring the idea that a smaller crop will bring larger money returns. The plea for smaller acreage this season was not started until after the

first of the year

Farmers of the Blackbelt section of Alabama are turning their attention to cooperative turkey sales just before Thanksgiving. J. B. Sylvest, and J. D. tension service, Auburn, are making plans to assist the turkey producers in getting the best prices possible for the

Edward A. O'Neal president of the Farm Bureau declared that dopperative turkey marketing had been very successecond; Ernest Nauldin, Hale county, reau of Standards as a cooperative proj- a stand with two rear wheels and one fi ld representatives to assist in the cam- ful in Alabama for the past four years.

"In 1926 the cooperative marketing of turkeys had its beginning in Alabama,' he recalled. "During that year 166,000 pounds were sold which brought \$48,000. In 1927 31 carloads weighing 394,000 pounds were sold for \$125,000. During the following year 28 cars weighing 316,-000 pounds brought \$101,000. Last year 35 cars weighing 475,000 pounds were loaded by 7,000 farmers who received \$121,335."

is advised that all good sized, well matured, and fat turkeys be marketed Thanksgiving. If the turkeys are small and weigh less than seven pounds for hens and 11 pounds for toms they should be kept for the Christmas market. Thanksgiving offers the best outlet for

Alabama Farm Cooperative Does \$17,000,000 Business Annua

present transacting a \$17,000,000 busi-buying and miscellaneous marketing ness of cooperative buying and selling This is an average of \$2,300,000 per year annually through their farm organiza- and includes the purchasing of fertilizers. tion. During the past year this volume seeds, feeds, insecticides, and other materials going into production as well as of business was transacted by the State the marketing of miscellaneous products organization at an overhead cost of only such as poultry, turkeys, lambs, wool,

1.3 per cent of the total thisiness transacted.

Within the past nine years the farmers of the State have done a \$100,000, their farm or their farm or the past through their farm or the past time the farm have borrowed the farm have been ceredit corporations. ganization. At the same time they have built an organization which is today considered by agricultural leaders of the nation as a model for the country.

At the present time the farm bureau has \$1,859,000 worth of life insurance in force on the bureau membership.

This has all been written during the nation as a model for the country.

Farmers of the State take pride in the past year. fact that their organization at present has the following departments.

tion.

Association, which confines its activiindirectly serve the 237,000 farmers of and grading cotton.

3. The Alabama Farm Bureau Mutual

farmers market their livestock.

Corporation and Alabama Agricultural tion on the other end. Credit Company. Farmers borrow money organizations.

To this might be added the insurance and membership department which looks present being extended on the marketafter the insurance as well as the meming of cotton, wool, livestock and pepartment which keeps the public informed as to the activities of the farm Alabama farmers, the Farm Bureau in organization. A review of each depart—Alabama farmers, the Farm Bureau in organization, with other agricultural ment show the following:

713.692 Bales Sold

During the past nine years Alabama farmers have sold 713,692 bales of cotton cooperatively for which they have received about \$67,000,000. This does not include the 1930-31 deliveries which affect Alabama farmers. are the largest to the same date of any season during the history of the Association. About 150,000 bales have been received this season.

For the past eight years the Mutua Organized farmers of Alabama are at 443,478 worth of business in cooperative

Co-op Has 35,000 Members

There are now about 35,000 members 1. The Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, which is the educational organization. By serving these members along tion.

2. The Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton stock, etc., the farm bureau directly and stock, etc., the farm bureau directly and the State.

In Alabama there are 67 county farm Supply Association through which are mers do cooperative buying of materials going into production and the marketing of miscellaneous products.

4. The Alabama Farm Bureau Livestock Commission Agency, through which farmers market their livestock.

bureaus. This means one in each county of the State. Since the county organizations are the clearing houses and local representative of all the activities in both cooperative the backbone of the farmer organization movement in the state. bureaus. This means one in each county State. They contract the farmer on one 5. The Alabama Farm Bureau Credit end of the line and the State organiza-

The Alabama Farm Bureau is working or production purposes through these with the Federal Farm Board and extending the services of the farm board direct to Alabama farmers. Aid is at ership. There is also a publicity deservices to the commodities produced by cooperation with other agricultural agencies, expects to extend these serv-

Agriculture- 1930 Improvement of "Back to Farm" Movement for statistics and facts to sustain his claims.

Leaders of Race Endorse farm for the city within five years. Proposed Plan at Meeting Here.

A "back to the farm" movement since they are the ones most affected. which would cause the return of thou. Up to the present time, he says, the sands of negroes to the farms which social phase of racial adjustment has they have deserted for employment in so dominated the minds of the mathe cities, as presented by A. W. Zil-jority of white leaders, and the politton, local negro writer, in his book, ical and legal phases have seemed so "The Negro's Need of the Nation and important to most negro leaders that the Nation's Need of the Negro," was both have tended to neglect the allendorsed by a group of prominent ne-important question to the relation of groeducators and churchmen of Ar. farm, not only to racial adjustment

endorsement to the movement are: Dr. James H. Dillard, head of the The Rt. Rev. A. L. Green, bishop Slater-Jeans fund. it was said. of the African Methodist Episcopal church; the Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Demby, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma; Dr. S. P. Nelson, president of the Arkansas Baptist College; Dr. G. C. Taylor, president of Philander Smith College; Dr. A. C. Wilson, president of Shorter College; Prof. J. H. Lewis, principal of the local Gibbs High school; Prof. W. K. Payne, director of teacher training; Frof. R. C. Childress, Rosenwald school building agent of Arkansas; Dr. J. M. Cox president emeritus of Philander Smith College; Dr. R. M. Caver, vice president of the National Parties in the College.

ident of the National Baptist Convention; Dr. J. P. Robinson, pastor of the First Baptist church, negro, and chairman of the National Publishing Board; Dr. N. Nichols, pastor of Collins Street Baptist church; Dr. R. A. Mayfield, pastor of Mount Zion Bap-tist church; Dr. A. T. Clarke, pastor

tist church; Dr. A. T. Clarke, pastor of the First Congregational church; Prof. I. T. Gillam, principal of Capital Hill school; Dr. G. E. Caesar, pastor of the Allison Presbyterian church; Dr. J. M. Campbell, pastor of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. C. K. Brown, pastor of Wesley Methodist Episcopal church; Prof. J. A. Paterson, author and educator; Dr. T. M. Chambers and educator; Dr. T. M. Chambers, pastor of Arch Street Baptist church. The idea, as presented in the Zilton farm center plan, prophesies a new era for the negro in the rural South under a sane, practical and scientific regime that is destined to rob the rural and farming communi-

ties of monotonous drugery, drab col-or and privations that have driven millions to the cities in recent years and would carry to the soil practi-cally all the pleasures and conveni-ences of the city

?? The author has made careful and extensive research in every field pertaining to the agricultural, industrial and economic activities of the negro.

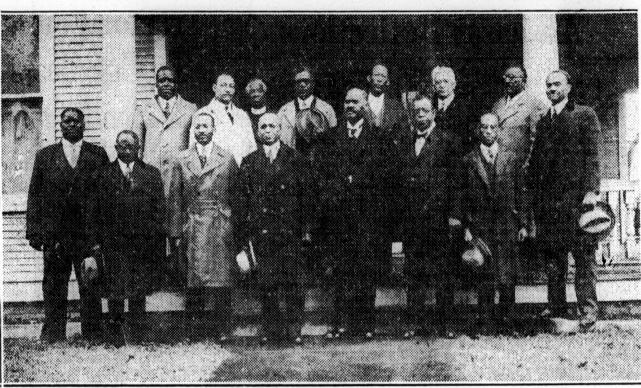
He points out that in the South. Negroes Urged where the majority of negroes are and where the negro population has been largely rural, the negro is leaving the farm nine times as fast as the white man, 1,800,000 negroes having left the If the process continues the farm soon will be depleted practically of negro workers, he says. The solution to the problem, he believes, can best be offered by the negroes themselves,

gro educators and churchmen of Ar- farm, not only to racial adjustment, kansas at a meeting held here for the but also to the progress of each race

expected to win the favor of leading negroes of the South.

The negroes who have given their founder of the Tuskegee Institute, and

Endorse "Back to Farm" Movement



Frnt row, left to right: Dr. R. A. Mayfield, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church; Dr. G. E. Caesar, pastor of Allison Presbyterian church; Prof. W. K. Payne, Dr. C. K. Brown, pastor of Wesley Methodist Euiscopal church; the Rt. Rev. S. L. Green, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. J. M. Campbell, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church; Prof. I. T. Gillam, principal Capital Hill school; Prof. J. A. Patterson.

Back row, left to right: Dr. S. P. Nelson, president of Arkansas Baptist College; A. W. Zilton, the Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Demby, Episcopal bishop; Dr. E. T. Clark, pastor of First Congregational church; Dr. G. C. Taylor, president of Philander Smith College; Prof. R. C. Childress Resenwald School Building agent for Arkansas; Dr. N. Nichols, paster of Collins Street Baptist church.

These negro educators and clergymen have lent their endorsement to a proposed movement that would take the rural negro back to the farm, thereby 'lessening crime in the cities and fortifying the country agriculturally." as presented by A. W. Zilton, local negro writer, in his book. "The Negro's Need of the Nation and the Nation's Need of the Negro," which many declare to be the most constructive work on the subject ever produced.

Agriculture - 1930
Improvement of
WEALTHAWAITS

WEALTH AWAITS BLACK FARMERS IN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—(ANP)—With the wonderful opportunities in farming for Negroes with a little capital, it is frequently wondered why more Negroes who come West to live do not take up agriculture.

For example, opportunities exist in the wonderful county of Tolare. Ultimately hundreds of the bounds of

For example, opportunities exist in the wonderful county of Tolare. Ultimately hundreds of thohsands of persons of other races will locate there and populate the fertile territory where today only a few thousand live. It is one of the few places that offers a real opportunity to the Negro in his struggle for economic freedom. Fertile, tillable land can be purchased exceptionally reasonably in any amount of from the to a thousand acres.

dom. Fertile, tillable land can be purchased exceptionally reasonably in any amount of from the to a thousand acres.

Water is plentiful. Dairying, hog raising, alfalfa, and cotton growing constitute the thief source of income. The orange sep is valided at more than twelve million. Poultry raising is over \$155,000 and with these facts we find the Negro crowding into congested city centers while the foreigner is migrating to the West and locating in the fertile valleys, developing the soil, and making good while the Negro sleeps on.

A few Negroes have caught the vision and have taken hold. The Odd Fellows home is located here, comprising some 48 acres of the best land to be had. This farm has a wonderful dairy of 20 head of the finest milk cows to be found anywhere.

Agriculture - 1930 Improvement of

Quincy without bringing with him something to be sold on the mar-Negroes Mak eto the Gadsden County Times for several years, and states that there kets. McMillan has been a subscriber Farming Plans two debts which he never allows to drag—the subscription to the county paper and his taxes.

Leon County Association Names Committee To Confer With County Agent Hodge.

A committee of six outstanding negro farmers in Leon county has been appointed by the Leon county Cooperative Negro Farmers association to meet with County Agent G. C. Hodge to formulate and outline plans for the negro farmers of the county in 193, it was announced this morning. The meeting will be held December 6.

The association was formed at the first of this year and since then has made much progress with cooperative buying and seiling and building up negro farms in the county.

Representing various sections of the county. The six members of the committee which will meet with th coeunty agent are: Jerry Nash, D. W. Witherspoon, Allne Henry, John Gaines, Richard Robinson, and Wesley Golden.

The outlining of a crop and acreage system for the one horse farmer and those operating on a larger scale will be done at the conference.

Thursday, September 11, 1939 COLORED FARMER MAKING A SUCCESS

M. M. McMillan, colored farmer living twelve miles northwest of Quincy, brought to the Times office Saturday samples of the products of his farm of his year's growth, among them being sugar cane, grapes, sweet potatoes, beans, okra and turnips. McMillan is the owner of a sixty-acre farm, which he claims has made him independent. There is no indebtedness against him or other debts for which his property is liable. He owns an automobile, two horses, several head of cattle, a nice bunch of hogs and a fine flock of chickens. He states that he never comes to

Cotton Tilled by Machine Reduces

Plantation Labor

Statements made in the locality of the graph show that this conclusion is with the courage necessary. In the correct, And the books and records of the disasters which threaten. In the great life insurance companies meantime we are beginning to realize the great life insurance companies meantime we are beginning to realize making farm loans in Georgia for the disastrous results of the great making farm loans in Georgia for the disastrous results of the great life insurance companies meantime we are beginning to realize making farm loans in Georgia for the disastrous results of the great life insurance companies meantime we are beginning to realize the great period between 1898 and 1920 drouth. President Hoover has sumbled in a conference. Bad as the situation to a conference. Bad as the situation is, how much worse it would be if the great life insurance companies meantime we are beginning to realize the great period between 1898 and 1920 drouth. President Hoover has sumbled in a conference. Bad as the situation is, how much worse it would be if

senerally in co-operative under to make the crop, as they still do. After 1865, however, they had the option of leaving, and of this opportunity they took full advantage, though the move came usually only once a year.

The planters did not lose mone is the farm problem. The planters did not lose mone is the farm problem, and per problem, and per problem, and per problem, and per problem, and people of the setting up of the farm sever sold at \$100 per acre and the custom of the district protested them. The Negroes have a saying that "each crop ought to pay for itself," meaning that they ALWAYS borrow from the planter the money in the bank themselves.

A case is on record where the head of a colored family had over \$1,000 to his credit in the bank, drawing no interest, and borrowed from the planter at 30 per cent to carry him planter at 30 per cent to carry him of the farms of the tree were handled.

Approximately cut they seed and owned by Negro three years being no more than we had a still oper acre and the farm problem. The passage of the agricultural marketing act, the setting up of farm series the federal farm beard ap the great frequently at much higher prices. Ten drouth have focussed ten begreat frequently at much higher prices. Ten drouth have focussed trends this years ago there was not to be found from the farm beard ap the great frequently at much higher prices. Ten drouth have focussed trends they for the state. There was a ready buyer for any farm offered for sale. Many of congress, the passage of the agricultural marketing act, the setting up of farm series the farm beard ap the great frequently at much higher prices. Ten under the problem, and people lock where are a dissatisfied investor in Georgia farm cut the focusion of the district problem, and people lock where are a dissatisfied investor in Georgia farm cut the focusion of the farm beard the problem and people lock where are a dissatisfied investor in the farm beard appraises of the half dozen or more than the great frequently at much highe

(From Federated Press)
GREENVILLE, Miss. May
"Up until 1927 I had 163 familles on this plantation. Now I have less than 68, and my lanager has instructions not the ry to keep any-body who wants to leave 20 acres to the tenant and oblighted the same 4.00 keep any-body who wants the language than 68, and my lanager has instructions not the ry to keep any-body who wants to leave 20 acres to the tenant and oblighted the same 4.00 keep any-body who wants the language that had been additional burstion now that had then."

The spikker was a planter of 40 successful, the tenants will give way years appearence. A leader in his to the wage-worker, who must shift the responsibility of the wage-worker, who must shift the responsibility of the wage-worker, who must shift the responsibility of the successful. On the successful, the tenants and of this sale was given the Negro solute proof of the truth of this state of the success will stand forever as definite and as minded to a conference. Bad as the situation in the solute proof of the truth of this state were can be port of the success will stand forever as definite and as a dozent in this county.

This analysis of the situation should the farmer and the farment and the farment and the same farmers and the farment of the same farmers and these same f

"Lary year I can using the lang rows."

"Lary year I am using the DIVERSIFIED FARMING BY one. Much progress has been farms.

"Improvement in Outlook.

"Negro Extension Work is respected by two field agents: spite of the serious land problem,"

"Machine cultivation and the wage system in cotton are familiar in marked trend towards diversi-T. M. Campbell, of Tuskegee Infam board, I insist that there is a lf anybody tries to throw cold watereaches a width of some 60 miles—cently published report sub-J. B. Pierce, of Hampton, Va. when we forced the spite of the south-which has persisted with little directly of the United States Northern section of the South-we completely answered the state-of the board have given everybody change since the delta was opened at rice than anywhere else.

"Improvement in Outlook.

"Now, in spite of the gloomy pic-to be better here than anywhere else.

Now, in spite of the gloomy pic-to be better here than anywhere else.

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Now, in spite of the gloomy pic-to be better here than anywhere else.

Now, in spite of the gloomy pic-to be the farms.

Now, in spite of the gloomy pic-to be the farms.

Now in s

The abolition of slavery did not to the Secretary of Agriculture. Buy Farm Lands Now, Urges Holleman break up the plantation system. Census figures showing the break-up of the large farms are misleading. The states, "did more diversified In Citing Distinct Improvement Negroes remained as tenants and farming and participated more share croppers, and borrowed money generally in co-operative underto make the crop, as they still do. takings than ever before. Negro

After 1865, however, they had the takings than ever before. Negro

Editor of leaving and participated more in the still of the still

Georgia would never "come back" as a cotton state. We also produced It is not necessary to relate the many other crops in abundance, to events since 1920, or to set forth in say nothing of the great progress detail, present agricultural conditions, made in live stock, poultry and dairy-Whatever the causes may have been ing. We seem to be in much better and whatever the situation now is, I position than the grain growing states assert that neither the farmers nor the of the west, whose troubles are at leads of Corpsia paragraphical. I such high tide that the scenatory of lands of Georgia are responsible. I such high tide that the secretary of assert further, that neither the mort-agriculture and the chairman of the gage companies nor their local corres-federal farm board have found it pondents are responsible. And the necessary to make them a personal

had before, and sooner or later we are going to get results. But if there is no hope in that direction, if the friends of farm relief are wrong, if both political parties meant nothing when they promised in their platforms equality for agriculture, if manufacturers can be helped by legislation and farmers cannot, if Coolidge and Hoover and Hyde and Legge are right when they say the only hope is reduction of acreage and curtailment of production, if the farm problem is nothing but an endurance contest between individual farmers and different sections of the country and the contest must last until production is no more than domestic demand, if it means he survival of the fittest, then let the contest begin.

In such a contest, Georgia and the south will make a good showing. Men were cultivating farms in Georgia and building a splendid civilization here when the west was a wilderness. We have endured longer and we have endured more. Before the Civil War, every Georgia plantation was self-sup-porting. We recovered from the Civil War and we can recover from the World War. We have the men, we have the land, we have the geographical location, we have the climate, we have the crops, we have the natural resources.

More Farms in Cultivation. Figures published this month by the census bureau show that there are

6,500 more tarms in cultivation in will have at once and in one a busi-possible way. Those who live in the Georgia now than in 1925. This is will have at once and in one a busi-possible way. conclusive proof that our greatest farm ness and a home. owned by non-resident individuals, firms and corporations. These peoowned by non-resident individuals, firms and corporations. These people have cut prices to the bone and offer most reasonable terms of payment. They lent their money in good faith and they ought to be reimbursed, dollar for dollar. They have been most patient and most reasonable. I have never doubted that, in the end, they will be repaid in full. These non-resident owners of farms taken to most patient and most reasonable are non-resident owners of farms taken to make the from home folks. While the matter come.

Another encouraging phase of the negro farmers with negro agents be mons, supervisor of vocational agriphous deeming our foreclosed farms is peculiarly the work and the problem of our any disparaging sense, but in full rectangle the property of the debt the country owes ownership by negroes."

They have been most reasonable. I have never doubted that, in the end, they will be repaid in full. These non-resident owners of farms taken of repeopling our vacant lands and represent situation is this: Big business—and I use these words, not in and credit institutions be favored, and ordical together with other state of the negro farmers with negro agents be mons, supervisor of vocational agriphous deeming our foreclosed farms is peculiarly the work and the problem of our any disparaging sense, but in full rectangle the property of the debt the country owes ownership by negroes."

The contest will be closed in the Discussing the industrial migration of the eport said the 1930 census would be found in cities, both north and south.

The contest will be content to widen land of the property of the above of the property of the property of the property of the property of the above of the property of the above of the property of the property of the property of the above of the property of t they will be repaid in 1011. These non-resident owners of farms taken under foreclosure have believed in Georgia, they believed in Georgia now, but they have waited a long time, and attimes they almost lose hope. It will be a great day for the state when all these non-resident, owners have all these non-resident, owners have all these non-resident. The committee will show that offer to save itself, it must save the white people who left the farms of the masses is desposed of their holdings. I want to say to them that it is my sincere belief that they will not have to wait disposed of their holdings, the value of severy other acre in the state will rise. Therefore, it is all important to the country. Here is work to the whole state that these farms be sold.

And in taking stock of our great

homa, and she may displace Mississippi in the final returns. And let
us not overlook the wonderful industrial development which has been
going on in the state for several years,
and is increasing by leaps and bounds.
These great industries have brought
into the state millions of dollars and
erested millions of new wealth for our

back on the farms as owners those of business in solving our problems.
We dare not let agriculture lanus not overlook the wonderful induslost them during the last 10 years, individual home-owning, independent
it is worth something to have it stated
the bulwark of our liberty.

J. T. HOLLEMAN,
We dare not let agriculture lanindividual home-owning, independent
to some the stated the bulwark of our liberty.

J. T. HOLLEMAN,
President, the Southern Mortgage Co.
Negretted millions of new wealth for our people let me tell you of a meeting.

Note: into the state millions of dollars and As further encuragement to our created millions of new wealth for our people let me tell you of a meeting 10 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, August 15, 1930.

Negro vocational agricultural teachers the state are said to people. But we do not want to see held in Atlanta Saturday, July 26, the farms neglected, and have them of those who have been struggling for become mere breeding places for fur- a long time with the land problem. nishing workers for industrial plants. The meeting was made up of farm We want to see prosperity on the loan men and farm land men from farm as well as in the factory.

And to Georgians let me say: You know should not be uneasy. You know what sort of a state Georgia is. You know what our farms will produce. You know what they are worth. Instead of fretting because you cannot stead of fretting because you cannot sell land, you ought to buy more land. The big goal of the context and south of all, the bigsest life insurance and mortgage three bushels of corn for each one made per acre for the past two years. The chief purpose of the context wo years. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(P)—is to get the growers to produce three bushels of corn for each one made per acre for the past two years. The chief purpose of the context wo years. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—(P)—is to get the growers to produce three bushels of corn for each one made per acre for the past two years. The chief purpose of the context wo years. The chi sell land, you ought to buy more land. Of many valuable suggestions. They agricultural and inclustrial lines as feeding the hogs and other animals, Buy it while it is very plentiful and very cheap. You are not obliged to pressed full confidence in the solution status of the American negro was rectarrantees to make more corn on less pressed full confidence in the solution status of the American negro was rectarrantees to make more corn on less pressed full confidence in the solution status of the American negro was rectarrantees to make more corn on less pressed full confidence in the solution status of the American negro was rectarrantees to make more corn on less pressed full confidence in the solution status of the American negro was rectarrantees. And in all created by President Hoover to investion. This practice will release acres these upon which to grow more legume future and some day you will find sion of hope and belief that these. The commission's report had an upon which to grow more legume it out. Buy it, salt it down for the these speeches there was an exprestigate the problem.

The commission's report, based oncrops to be used in feeding the familiary ou have made an excellent in farms should be and can be sold to a survey by Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., ily milk cow and at the same time that you have made an excellent in those who once owned them, to those of the University of North Carolina, increase the fertility of the soil, to the city, working for a salary, you to people who live in the neighbor-of Chicago, found the main factor to the home and in feeding the farm cannot do a better thing than buy at farm. The time may come when your health will fail, or you may want to

Work for Georgians.

Work for Georgians, both negro and white of starting a diversified ferming propulation, both negro and white of starting a diversified ferming propulation, both negro and white of starting a diversified ferming propulation, both negro and white of starting a diversified ferming propulation, both negro and white of starting a diversified ferming propulation.

to go. In owning a farm you

from home folks. While the matter comes

be sold.

And in taking stock of our great state, let us never forget that before the crash came Georgia had in operation more farms than any state but Texas, that she was the second state in cotton production and that in the value of her agricultural products she fifth among all the states of the Union. As surely as the years roll by, she will regain her lost position. The crop report of Angust 8 gives her third place in cotton production, with Texas first and Mississippi in the fast case of many other kinds. It sells service in many Robert R. Moter, R. B. Pegram and will certainly buy them again if possible. So it will not do to say there are so many farms for sale we can must cease, that unemployment more are still in the state and are nonce are still in the state and are annived to expect the country, must be kept employed at a living wage, and that the farmers must be enabled to sell their spreaders problem in Georgia today is greatest problem. Its solution lies to the farms into owners and in putting the land problem. Its solution lies who have already bought them again. In short of the Union. As surely as the years roll by, she will regain her lost position. The crop report of Angust 8 gives her third place in cotton production, with Texas first and Mississippi second. She has crawled up from sixth place in 1926, displacing on the land problem. Its solution lies the farms into owners and in putting back on the farms as owners those who once owned them but who have lost their credit. It sells service in many Arabama. It sells, Arnold Hill, Benjamin F. Hubert, forms, and eventual forms, and state of many other kinds. It sells service in many Robert R. Benjamin F. Hubert, forms, and eventual forms, and state of many other kinds. It sells service in many Robert R. Benjamin F. Hubert, forms, and eventual forms, and they one of many other kinds. It sells service in many Robert R. Benjamin F. Hubert, forms, and eventual forms, and they one of many other kinds. It sells service in many Robert R. Benjamin F. Hube

many sections of the state and from And to Georgians let me say: You Alabama, Tennessee and South Caro-

work for Georgians.

Work for Georgians.

In contest will be a means ing population, both negro and white, of starting a diversified farming protake life easier, or your employer may find it necessary to deep your fromin Georgia if we expect ever to distake life easier, or your employer may in Georgia if we expect ever to dis-Calling attention to the "great res-make this yield on three adjacent the pay roll. Then you will have a pel the cloud hanging over the state, ervoir of labor" on southern farms, acres. A minor competing in the and everybody should help in everythe report said "approximately 80,000 contest will have at least one acre

large cities of the state should be conclusive proof that our greatest farm conclusive proof that our greatest farm abandonment occurred between 1920

Buy Farm Lands Now.

Buy Farm Lands Now.

Buy Farm Lands Now.

Just as much concerned in the land problem as those who live in the and 1925 and that, since the last and 1925 and that and 1925 and that special unit course in duction will be given to both all day are region which under the present sys-and evening class pupils. The course them of agriculture will not adequate will include such topics as them of agriculture will not ad just as much concerned in the land number who die in this area."

negroes and 300,000 more whiteof corn. December 15 is the last people are born each year than theday a person may enter the contest.

stimulated, that extension work among ested in this contest.

JOIN CORN CLUB

ers throughout the state are said to be making great plans to increase corn production in their communi-Some 500 farmers in 29 rural communities have entered the to 1" corn contest which is a part of Governor Gardner's "live-at-home" program. The big goal of the contest

Advocate

Co-operative Cotton Growing, NATIONAL BODY U. S. FARM BOARD As Well as Marketing, Urged PLANS APPEALIFIES COTTON MEN For South by Charles Haden FOR REDUCTION TO COLL A CDEARE

Capitalist Says.

Co-operative growing, as well as perative marketing, is highly essential if the production of cotton is to be brought back to a profit-making

place we must adopt labor-saving methods and thrift."

often beyond his individual require- If we hold our place we must adopt to the acre. ment. The difference between fuel labor-saving methods and thrift.

the operation of transportation in the Committee Has Overshadowed Oth-city. Big business can and should join with the farmers in furnishing this labor-saving equipment on an equitable basis just as in ginning or mass production just as in ginning or wheat threshing.

"Add to this the through the buying of fertilizers as distributed among groups of farms.

be brought back to a profit-making basis, according to Charles J. Haden, retired capitalist of Allanta.

"So much public attention has been directed lately to the one phase of constitution," Mr. Haden said in an interview with The ly to the one phase of marketing as to overlook things of the phase of mirketing as to overlook things of the production in the south overlook things of mirketing as to overlook things of the constitution, while the foreign production in the south." The boople of the south, he says, "should know that our master industry is challenged. If we hold our place we must adopt laber-saving place we must adopt laber-saving place we must adopt laber-saving be adopted to the control of the south Important Things Overlooked. competition has become acute with division. the lands of low wages, particularly

So Much Attention to One of a plantation is just what it is in

separate chemicals in carload quan-national campaign to reduce the tities, to be mixed on the spot and American cotton acreage to 40,000.-000 acres was launched tonight by directors of the American Cotton

To

Six-Million-Acre

Slash 30

6,000,000 Acres Less Outly Partial Relief.

Outlining his views, Mr. Haden

the lands of low wages, particularly in Russia. Brazil and India. In Russia in Russia. Brazil and India. In Russia in Russia in Russia within the past few years the out-Moser of Dallas, Texas, vice presistant in a formal statement issued after "It is un-American to urge Georgia"

> To Present Data do would be to ask the farmers to overproduction. do would be to ask the farmers to everyoduction.
>
> reduce, but that it could be very effective in presenting to them ecd-plans to organize the \$30,000,000 cot-ton and no likelihood that there will nomic information that would be sufficiently impelling within itself. Authorized to add to its membership as held here January 9, today's statement the statement. Nothing but crop failties and the statement of the stat it saw fit, the committee was emindicates that a genuine effort will be ure in Texas in 1929 prevented a total

> member representing cotton, who had agricultural commodities.
>
> turn a crop of 15,750,000 bales with called on the president to inform The board's appeal to farmers of average yields 13,500,000 bales' and

Cannot Protect Farmers board cannot protect farmers when Who Deliberately Over-they deliberately over-plant. What the board will do to help in market-WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(AP)—A plant—Must Raise Own ing next year's crop will depend upon what farmers do at planting time. Food and Seed Crops.

better prices for their cotton crop sioner of agriculture, Monday assert-ed that there has not been an over-

Outlining his views, Mr. Haden said:

"Co-operative marketing with federal financial aid at best is only a partial relief for cotton. As much or more can be saved in co-operative growing. Modern tractor-drawn farm equipment, which may be used especially on plantations, will reduce the cost of production from 2 to 4 cents per pound. This equipment costs of production from 2 to 4 cents per pound. The fight is not local, board had advised farmers not to per pound from 2 to 4 cents per pound. The fight is not local, board had advised farmers not to per pound from 2 to 4 cents for the force of the force of the force of the force of the per pound. This equipment costs but a contest with the world outside board had advised farmers not to government similar and a move than the average individual to maintain what we have heretofore plant cotton next spring on land that ment that has long been agitated in take care of itself."

farmer can pay and has a capacity believed to be a birthright monopoly did not produce one-third of a bale the cotton belt, though not always Mr. Talmadge said that "it is not with material success-the reductiona wise policy for Georgia to cut its

it saw fit, the committee was emindicates that a genuine effort will be powered to correlate all federal and made to stabilize the cotton production state informational agencies in the ing industry of the south and remove as far as possible some of the disaster agents and state agricultural colleges trous price fluctuations which have were expected to be among the most forceful.

The directors' action followed a ers, board officials indicated that the statement at the White House by same policy would be adopted with recarl Williams, federal farm board spect to producers of other important member representing cotton, who had agricultural commodities.

ure in Texas in 1929 prevented a total vield of 16 million bales in the belt. That is more American cotton than the world will take at a fair price.

Too Much Cotton.

"A national acre yield equal to that of 1926 on the 1929 acreage would have produced 17,500,000 bales. A 10 per cent reduction in that acreage with the 1926 acre yield would return a crop of 15,750,000 bales with

"If southern farmers should raise their own food and feed," said the official statement, "and, in addition to that, should raise the food that southern city people eat so far as the climate and soil will let them, there would be small danger of any cotton surplus or of an unprofitable price.

No Price Guaranty.

"Some cotton farmers think that because the federal farm board has been lending to co-operatives at an average of 16 cents a pound on middling 7-8-inch staple of the 1929 crop, the board means to see to it that price will be at least that much for the crop

These recommendations, if carried out by southern farmers, would materially reduce the cotton acreage and help to remove the possibility of

Moser said all the committee could of acreage as a means of preventing cotton acreage. It has already cut it enough to reduce production from 2,000,000 bales to 1,233.000 bales.

him of the new \$30,000,000 cotton as-the cotton belt took the form of two with the lowest yield in the past seven sociation's progress.

"It is time," he said, "for the cot. First, that farmers plant no cotton cotton crops sell for less than small ton farmer to raise what the worldnext spring until they have first promes. Ten million bales in 1923 sold wants, in the quantity it wants, and yided acres enough for a "reasonable for \$1,600,000,000. Eighteen million stop raising more than can be consupply of home-raised food and seed."

Second, that no land be planted in 000.000,000, 'that is, farmers picked cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than standard cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than standard cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than standard cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than standard cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than standard cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton which has not produced at and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton less than small cotton less than small cotton less than small cotton cotton less than small cotton less least one-third of a bale per acre on in 1926, gave them to the world free the average for the past five years, of charge and, in effect, paid \$600.

000,000 for the privilege. That is Southeast Division-U. B. Blalock, not good business for farmers."

southern cities. Memphis. New Or-ers Cooperative association.

leans and Dallas, are being consid- Mississippi Valley Division—N. C. ered as general headquarters for the Williamson, Lake Providence, La., great cotton marketing organization member of the Louisiana Farm which the board will set up. Expec-Bureau Cotton Growers Association. tations are that all four cities, realizing the tremendous importance to ley, Oklahoma City, Okla., member the corporation of basing the corporation. their section of having the corpora- ley, Oklanoma City, Okla., member tion headquarters, will send impos- association. ing delegations to Washington this association. week to advance their claims for the selection. Senators George and Harris have already made arrangements Southwestern Irrigated Cotton for the Atlanta delegation to meet Growers association. with board and the organization com- Selection of a permanent headmatter is taken up Thursday.

TALMADGE OPPOSES FARM BOARD STAND.

ern cotton planters to reduce their most espedient location for the cotton acreage was "un-American." present.

employed.
Charles G. Henry, o Little Rock, paper was taken by 82.8 per cent of the Ark., a member of the Arkansas families in the high organization districts Cotton Growers Cooperative ass-and even by 77.1 in the low organization ciation, was elected treasurer. districts, while the corresponding aver-

Center to Be Named. Members of the executive com-age for the State was 66 per cent. Fammittee, in addition to the presidentily libraries, aside from school books, 'ranged from fifty-eight volumes to thir-

In addition to Atlanta three other of the North Carolina Cotton Grow-Raleigh, North Carolina, member

mittee of the corporation when the quarters was postponed pending further investigation. Officers said they did not attach any special significance to the selection of Dallas as temporary headquarters oth-Declaring that the federal farmer than that it was the home of board's appeal to Georgia and south-the secretary, and said it was the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. (A)-A RURAL SOCIAL CHANGES.

ASHINOTON, Jan. 14. (29—A RURAL SOCIAL CHANGES. A RURAL SOCIAL CHANGES. Tarmer whose face, has felt the steaming breath of fresh-plowed. It is a commonhabe that fam life is of recreation with three organizations and by legal process a Negro might force association—protentially the greates in eighborhood. The Agricultural Experi- and "auditing." The daughter belongs white appraisers would value help and subject the sorting of the special properties and affiliations with three organizations and by legal process a Negro might force has proposed to the find the special protentially the greatest neighborhood. The Agricultural Experi- and "auditing." The daughter belongs white appraisers would value help the proposed to the special protection of the university of Wis-to two clubs, reads more but. "auditing." The daughter belongs white appraisers would value his proposed to the special protection of the proposed of directors elected by the special protection of the proposed of directors elected by the special proposed of the special protection of the University of Wis-to two clubs, reads more but. "auditing." The daughter belongs white appraisers would value his proposed to the special protects and protection of the proposed of the p

Cotton is cial and organizational interests, it is to grown on more land and by more be noted that more than 90 per cent grown on more land and by more be noted that more than 90 per cent farmers than any other American of the farmers in all the groups studied come and is the biggest expert owned an automobile; that in the "100 trade.

C. O. Moser of Dallas, Texas, elected vice president and segretary, said Northington represented phones and 58 per cent of the families had teletary, said Northington represented phones and 58 per cent of the families the qualities of a plain level-headed farmer and practical business man plus the creative imagination that the percentage of families living necessary to round out every pos-in homes heated by furnace lighted necessary to round out every pos-in homes heated by furnace, lighted sibility of the new association by electricity and equipped with a water Moser is president of the American Cotton Growers Exchange and will system was lower than that of families direct affairs of the Association owning radios, phonographs, pianos and from temporary headquarters in other musical instruments. The number until permanent headquarters are of periodicals taken per family averselected and a general manager aged above five, and at least one daily

ty-four, and borrowed books added from ten to six volumes in the course of a

Of great interest is the association

and the traveling library. The father granting of substantial loans. belongs to seven clubs ranging from the never has been able to obtain any sort through direct loans, but through pro Farmers' Club to the Parent-Teacher of aid which has been available for viding warehouse facilities which car Association. With all his farm and or- tion policy of the South. He has not time to market them. This the small organization activities he finds time to been able to benefit from the various individual could not afford to do along read a half hour daily, to "audit" radio of his position apart. He is not easily operative members' crop is material.

programs two hours daily, and attend six admitted to such bodies as the national enhanced by this process, a collective plays and two picnics yearly ("commu-farm loan associations which were set equity is built up adequate to secure nity picnics" being his "favorite form up under the Federal farm loan system such advances as the more than 15 years ago. These bodies makes through the board.

AID FOR NEGRO FARMERS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

and activity of a single family in the The economic emancipation of the This, then, is the channel through "100 per cent affiliation" group. It Southern Negro farmer may be one of which the Federal Farm Board hopes

Obviously farming on so small a scale manner in which they must go about for each individual brings them little obtaining the aid in marketing which wealth. Profits can scarcely be counted the board can give under proper condiin money. Bare livelihood is about alltions. that is vouchsafed most of them. This They were frankly told not to attempt means that there is no surplus capitalany means save organization of their at their command to enable them town local units with officers and opercapitalize banks of their own. Theirating men of their own race. This will bank usually is the country store, whereforestall any of the discrimination on they borrow not money, but supplies he part of whites, which in the past has advanced against their growing crops excluded the Negro. Under the agricultural marketing act

High Interest Rates. which the Federal Farm Board administers, relief, too, is extended through One of the great troubles of Negroes local unit organizations, which take these well as white men in the South for form of co-operatives. This is a some many years has been the high prevailing what different matter from a nationarate of interest. Rates run as high as 8 and 10 per cent and with payments of farm loan association.

The Federal farm loan system is oncenewal commissions actually exceed which advances money on the securit these figures. The Negro farmer can-of land or other tangible assets. A marnot afford to borrow money on such must have valuable property before anterms. The white one cannot, for that benefits may accrue to him. The comatter. Under the new marketing plan operatives organized under the argriculthat situation is greatly relieved. The tural marketing act are chiefly mediumboard has advanced money at rates as whereby crops may be marketed to thlow as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the Negro farmbest advantage of the growers. Ther of the South will organize in such a man farming on shares or on a rentmanner as to gain access to these funds, and farm, as well as the little felloit is believed his economic status will be when scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win to the status will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win to the status will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will be the scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved the scarcely owns eno who scarcely owns enough to warrarso greatly improved that he will win to a loan, may receive the advantagegreater independence and that actual without the necessity of having large

has an automobile, a telephone, a radio the accomplishments of the Federal to help the small Negro farmer of the set, a phonograph and 100 books in the Farm Board as an incident to its pro- South. The board cannot deal directly set, a phonograph and 100 books in the gram of general farm relief. The board with the individual farmers of the library. Its members subscribe for a has had occasion to look into the sit-country. There are too many of them. weekly newspaper, four farm journals uation of these Negroes and has indi- The administrative cost would be too and four general magazines, and borrow given, it may be able to do much to co-operatives. Large sums are adtwenty-five books from the neighbors ameliorate their condition, by the vanced to these groups of farmers and zero the sum of the sum o the local units bear the burden of It appears that the Southern Negro granting the local aid, not so much

the delegates had explained to them the

Agriculture - 1950 Improvement BACK TO THE FARM?

statements urging the Negro to go back to the farm.

Says Mr. Hubert: "Since 1920, due to the heavy cityward and northward migration of the earlier years of the decade, the number of Negro farm owners in the South has decreased by 24,000 and the number of tenants and croppers by 235,000. Unfortunately not/a few of those who left the farm have fallen into difficult straits as to health, employment and living conditions.

"Meantime the agricultural depression has thrown millions of acres of good land on the market at low prices and on easy terms. Thus Negroes are offered a rare oportunity to become land owners and ultimately to achieve economic independence. To those taking this step, a number of state and federal agencies are prepared to offer trained advice and assistance in efficient farming and marketing methods, home making, etc."

Says Bishop Kyles:

"I believe in a back to the farm movement. I am trying to establish a colored agricultural community in North Carolina where members of the race have an opportunity to develop along wholesome lines

"The hope of the Negro in the South rests largely in the purchase of farm lands and the development of

in cities but who came from rural communities, are in difficultion. The ills of agriculture today are due to the system of straits—just like millions of white people—while others are raising food not primarily for consumption but for sale. unquestionably better off physically, socially, economically an educationally than ever before. There are admittedly great ad arm vantages in living and working on the farm but Negro farmers in the South suffer also many disadvantages, including inability to protect and safeguard their property because of political disfranchisement which leaves them at the mercy of jealous, white neighbors. Again, if the Negro is to return to the farm Atlan and succeed where millions of white men have failed, he must adopt an altogether new technique of exploitation and marketng. There are thousands of abandoned farms in every part of Agricultural Leaders the United States, mute testimony to the inability of their former owners to make ends meet.

The fact of the matter is that there are already too many farmers in the United States and for the majority of them farming is not a paying proposition. During the past four years 123 out of every 1,000 farms sold have been "forced sales" owing to inability to carry mortgages. The farmers' indebtedness has reached ten billion dollars with annual interest of 800 millions. In reality almost 40 per cent of all farms in the Outlook For Next United States are no longer owned but rented. Since 1914 the farmers' taxes have increased two and a half times, the price

of manufactured goods has increased 62 per cent, but the agri- into terms of regional and state needs. cultural index shows an increase of only 38 per cent. The State commodity committees have been market is drugged with cotton, wheat, corn and vegetables. appointed to cooperate with the federal With six million bales of cotton unsold, the yield for this year gesting the kinds of outlook material will be as great as that of last year. Fresh fruit and vege-needed, and by assembling state and retables are actually being destroyed at the terminals in big cities gional outlook data on the various prod-WO WELL KNOWN Negroes, B. F. Hubert, president in order to realize even a small profit on the remainder. Truck ucts. of Georgia State College for Negroes, and Bishop L gardeners in all parts of the South have been hard hit by this work will be described by Federal bureau W. Kyles of Winston-Salem, N. C., have recently issued overproduction or under consumption of vegetables and fruit. representatives at the opening of the Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas is even now directly demand-conference. This will be followed by a ing of President Hoover that the Federal Farm Board purchase general review of current economic con-100,000,000 bushels of wheat in order to "stabilize prices"; tural outlook. Commodity outlook rewhich means that 100 million bushels of wheat are to be pur-ports will then be presented by members chased and heid out of the market in order to obtain a price for of the bureau staff. The chairmen of the rest of the crop that will make its harvesting worth while. discussions on the local adaptation of

These are the facts, painful as they may be to those who the commodity outlook reports. urge the Negro to return to the farm, and they must not be latter part of the conference will be deignored. The latest census shows that the population trend is voted to methods used in reaching farmaway from the rural to the urban centers. Only a little more than 40 per cent of the American population lives on the farm. The following state committees have This shift from field to factory has come about through the and outlook programs for the various inability of the farm to furnish a living to farmers and enable states: them to pay their taxes and meet the interest on their mort- Cotton-D. W. Watkins, South Carogages. The machine is setting the pace on the farm as else-lina, chairman; S. C. Evans, Texas; J where, and those farms not mechanized cannot long survive no R. Fain, Georgia, H. S. Gran, where, and those farms not mechanized cannot long survive no homa; J. D. Moore, Alabama. matter whether owned and worked by Negroes or Caucasians. Tobacco-J. W. Firor, Georgia, chair-Here as elsewhere the only solution is consolidation, merger, man: C. A. Sheffield, North Carolina; combine, syndicate.

A sounder program for the Negro than that advocated chairman; W. A. Minor, Georgia; L. P would be the formation everywhere of consumers' co-operatives Gabbard, Texas; T. M. Patterson, Misto supply the Negro masses in cities and towns with the necessissippi; H. O. Tingue, Alabama; H. S. Moles, Louisiana. sities of life on a democratic basis and without the profit Hogs-Kenneth Treanor, of Georgia motive; then to have these co-operatives, as they developed chairman; E. M. Graham, Mississippi strength, efficiency and power, to buy and operate with ma-O. N. Clark, South Carolina; J. L. Anderson, Georgia. chines and modern business methods, the farms necessary to Dairy-Peter Nelson, Oklahoma, chairagricultural resources . . . We must create more favor-able environment for them. Supply the food products needed by their members. In this man; E. In this way, and only in this way, would success be possible because Young, Ving. B. Sylvang, and only in this way, would success be possible because Young, Ving. B. Sylvang, and only in this way, would success be possible because Young, Ving. B. Sylvang, and only in this way, would success be possible because Young, Ving. B. Sylvang, Ving. B. Syl supply the food products needed by their members. In this man; E. H. White, Mississippi; H. N way, and only in this way, would success be possible because Young, Virginia; C. E. Born, Arkansas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Special.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—(Special.)

—An agricultural outlook conference for Truck Crops—H. G. Hamilton, Florida, chairman; C. A. Bonnen, Texas; M mers should plan to grow in view of J. Vorhies, Louisiana; C. C. Taylor, Virginia present and prospective economic condi-ginia.

Fruit—G. E. Prince, South Carolina tions will be held at Atlanta, Nov. 11-14 chairman; L. E. Farmer, Georgia; H. G.

are Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Virginia. Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mis-Sheep—C. E. Brehm, Tennessee, chairlahoma and Virginia.

Representatives of the Federal and Olls, Jr., Virginia. State agricultural extension services, the chairman; P. H. Stephens, Oklahoma; agricultural colleges, and the Bureau of S. C. Evans, Texas.

Agricultural Economics, U. S. DepartOutlook extension program for the

Object of Conference

ded states and to develop methods for get-Peter Nelson, Oklahoma; J. C. Mc. ting the information to individual farmers so they may better plan the organization of their farm business with real gard to the prospective demand for mid-western states.

A conference for the eastern states was held in Washington, Sept. 18-20, and one at Ames, Iowa, Sept. 25-27 for the products. products. The Southern Conference is mid-western states. a part of the national plan to translate the national farm outlook information

R. Fain, Georgia; H. S. Graham, Okla-

C. C. Taylor, Virginia.

Feed Crops-J. C. McAmis, Tennessee

J. B. Sylvest, Alabama; A. L. Jerdan

Poultry Committee

Poultry-J. D. Pope, Alabama, chair-

States which will have representatives Clayton, Florida; W. J. Nuckolls, Jr.

sissippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Ok-man; L. B. Gabbard, Texas; W. J. Nuck-

Beef Cattle-E. H. Read, Arkansas,

ment of Agriculture, will conduct the Southern States-T. Roy Reid, Arkansas, chairman; C. C. Taylor, Virginia; D. W. The primary objective of the confernor, Georgia; I.A. J. Voorhies, Louisiana; states and to develop methods for get-

12 Southern States

Will Be Analyzed

Alabama

FEDERATION OF FARMERS GRANTED CORPORATE CHARTER

Formed to devote itself to the problems of discretified production, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of farm products, the National Federation of colored Februs has week completed another step in its march forward when it secured a charter from the state of minois, making the organization a corporation empowering it to do business under the law of the state as such.

tion empowering it to do business under the law of the state as such.

Other purposes for which the corporation is formed in are not stated in the preceding paragraph are to purchase farm supplies through cooperative methods and otherwise and to own, manage and direct farms and assist farmers in every way consistent with the object and powers

sistent with the object and powers of the organization.

The formation of the National Federation of Colored Farmers marked another milestone in the progress of a group in an industry in which it has always lagged behind. The part the farmer plays in the life of a community needs no elaboration, yet the Race farmers have been slow to co-operate for his own betterment and for the betterment of those dependent upon him for service.

for service.

It is expected, said J. P. Davis, one of the directors that the farming industry among our people will take on a new fascination now that some concrete and concentrated efforts are being made to make farming profitable.

The new organization has members in 10 states. A drive is now on foot to secure membership all over the United States. Other officers besides Mr. Davis are C. R. Richardson, chairman of the board of directors; S. B. Wilson, treasurer, and L. R. Harris and R. A. Byrd, directors.

Agriculture - 1930. Improvement of Youth Show

Young Farmers

(By Thomas N. Roberts)

farming condition of this fain. They are as follows: prices they receive for cotton and Springfield, Agricultural and Inthe high prices they pay for corn, dustrial School, Mayfield, Ga., pro their sons are leading the way in duced 1230 pounds of lint on his the profitable production of Geor- two acres at 5.3 cents per pound. gia's staple crops, 2-27-30

contest sponsored by the Chilean School, Sumter, Ga., produced 1174 Nitrate of Soda Educational Ba-pounds of lint cotton on two acres Negro farmers of the county gathreau cooperating with the Georgia at 7 cents per pound. He receivered yesterday noon at Central City State Board for Vocational Educa- ed \$15.00 as second prize. corn at 32 cents per bushel.

duce cotton and corn at a very low Dr. H. O. Sargent, federal agent school students, was a visitor at the cost per bound or per buffel but for Agricultural Education, Wash meeting and donated the prize for the yields per acre with unusually ington. D. C., awarded the prizes won by Henry Land, Dry Branch high. On their two acre plots as to part of the winners at the Fortroute No. 1. On his place land has high as 615 pounds of lint cotton per acre were made and 72 bush-les of corn per acre were harvest. The future Negro farmers of Georgan for the seed, he said. He has 11 ed. The average yields of those gia and the south and compliment acres in soy beans, some on the land boys completing their projects were ed them on their good sense in folhe has rented from E. J. Denson.
Another soy bean history was relowing tried and proved facts about lated by Robert Woolfolk, of the and 32 bushels of corn. The average cost of production was 7 cents future as hands on the farms and had saved six bushels last year.

was put on the land: top dressing Industrial College, at the Farmwith nitrate of soda at the rate of ers' Conference at the Sparks-Adel from 75 to 200 pounds per acre; H. and I. School, Adel, Ga., Feb. 21. proper cultivation after planning: combating corn and cotton diseases. The first cotton and corn con-

marketing were considered in each able response on the part of all and project. Aside from the prize the concerned. More boys are interestleaders in the contests won, the ed and have gone about their wor Negro Farmer of The Waylesson taught by the contests is of ina systematic manner. The comty-five per cent of those days en ner, state manager, Chilean Ni
\$150 In Prizes Awarded tering the contests have planted trate of Soda Educational Bureau, their plots to whiter regumes to in and Alva Tabor, supervisor of Agcrease their yilds this year.

Winning Contestants

"And a little child shall lead awarded to the three highest boys by the interest shown last year's This statement expresses in the corn contest and the three records will certainly be smashed. much truth under our present highest boys in the cotton contest Macon, C

Doer Cotton Contest-Clarence Cooper. NEGRO FARMERS

The recent state cotton and corn Frank Shelton, Shipp Training

and received \$10.00 as third prize grain.

Not only did the 261 boys pro- Federal Agent Makes Awards Mayor G. Glen Toole, who was per pound for cotton ad 49 cents per bushel for corn.

Follow Scientific Methods

In order to make these records, black must do it."

Since Dr. Sar.

Sar.

Continuing, he said, "America needs From this start he now has 35 acres brains as well as hands on the planted to soy beans, some with corn brains as well as hands on the and some without. About 10 acres farms. If this is to be accomplish of this crop will be used for "hogging ed the future farmer white and off" with the seven sows and their black must do it."

Since Dr. Sar. the agricultural students followed black must do it." Since Dr. Sar- S. H. Lee, Negro county agriculture best methods of production, gent had to return to Washington, translated at the meeting The land was well plowed; pedi-the prizes for the winners in the been made in growing soy beans in greed seed was used, the proper southwest section of the state were the county. Twenty-five farmers kind of fertilizer for each locality awarded by Thomas N. Roberts, res. now have this crop planted on their places, he said. and enough of it to be profitable ident teacher trainer, Ga. State

The Coming Contests

and pest and proper harvesting and tests for Smith-Hughes Negro boys in Georgia has met with a favor-

ricultural Education for Negro Schools, has already guaranteed Prizes amounting to \$150.00 were similar prizes this year. Judging

HEAR SPEAKERS

He received \$50.00 as first prize. D. F. Bruce and J. W. Wheeler Discuss Fall Planting

college to hear talks on fall planting tion conducted in Negro vocation. Stanley Bacon, Brooks County and to compete in a contest for the al schools disclosed the fact that Training School, Dixie, Ga., produc-best sample of soy beans. J. W. cotton can be produced profitably ed 1151 pounds of lint cotton on Wheeler and D. F. Bruce spoke on at less than 6 cents per pound and two acres at 6.8 cents per pound and advised the early sowing of fall

present to speak before the summer

Near Cornelia Is

Hallowe'en may be Hallowe'en with most folks. but at the mention of this day of witches on the Athens Growers Market, a Negro's face begins to widen into a broad smile, and he is happier now than at any other season in the year.

And happy he should be--for isn't Hallowe'en the day when all of the apple-bobbying is done? C. R. England, the only Negro on the eurb market here. has been coming to Athens for the post seven years.

On his twelve-acre farm near Cornelia, he has 225 apple trees bearing on ten acres. The other two acres is taken up with cabbages.

England makes his living trying to keep the doctor away from people's home with an apple a day. When asked if "the sun ever set on England," he replied that it was not an odd thing for him to work until sundown. He visits the Athens Growers Market once per week. England, his wile, and four children live on a farm which he owns, and raise the usual farm crops - except cotton. Apples are his chief crop, with cabbage coming second.

Join Pilgrimage to Geor- Agriculture, Athens. gia's Most Prosperous there will be an introduction of ; County.

MOULTRIE, Ga., Oct. 21.—(AP) ers from all sections of Georgia were en route to Moultrie Tuesday night for part in Moultrie's success. an "inside" view of Colquitt county's

diversified farm plan.

A fair and live stock show have been arranged to present in one day to the hundreds of visitors, the mechanics of the prosperity program that has given farmers of the county a cash crop and a cash market the year around.

W. J. Vereen, one of the originators W. J. Vereen, one of the originators W. J. Vereen, one of the originators that has given Colquitt county sustained prosperity while other sections of the state were going through a period of more or less depression, will have active charge of entertainment for the visitors.

The variety of products grown on Colquitt county farms will be illustrated by the agricultural exhibits while the live stock show, emphasizing pure-bred dairy herds, will be one of the largest ever presented in south

Civic Clubs Active.

Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of the state have taken an active part in arrangements for the day, and many civic delegations are expected to swell the number of visitors.

Among the prominent men who will have a first-hand view of Colquitt county's farm prosperity will be John M. Graham, president of the Georgia Bankers' Association and president of the National City Bank of Rome.

Others expected are J. Sherrard Kennedy, vice president of the First National Bank of Atlanta; William Candler, director of the United States Chamber of Commerce: Horace Russell; president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Howard Candler, capitalist; Freeman Strickland, of the First National Bank of Atlanta; Jack Wright, manager of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, and Wiley L. Moore, president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce.

Tom Law, district governor of Rotary, and W. B. Gibbs, district governor of Kiwanis, who have taken an active part in spreading the invitation of Moultrie to all Georgia, are to be in attendance at the festival. be in attendance at the festival.

Large delegations from the Atlanta clubs of Rotary and Kiwanis and from other clubs throughout the state will attend, turough the efforts of the o district gov.rnors.

Large Macon Group.

W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph, who has been instrumental in interesting a wide territory in the pilgrimage to this prosperous 35 community, will head a large delegation from Macon Rotary Club, of which he is president.

Mr. Anderson is on the program of Esa to preside at the afternoon session the festival. At this session there Leading Citizens of State will be a 15-minute address by Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin, animal husbandman of the Georgia State College of to

visitors, several short talks and a round-table discussion led by Mr. Anderson and participated in by farmers, bankers and business men of Colquitt county.

The day's program will be concluded Bankers, businessmen and civic lead- with a tour of Moultrie's industrial plants, particularly the large packing plant which has played an important

Reception in Morning.

The program calls for all exhibits 25 25

Youth Show

Young Farmers

them." This statement expresses in the corn contest and the three records will certainly be smashed much truth under our present They are as follows:

the condition of the poer cotton contest—Clarence Cooper. NEGRO FARMERS

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It schools disclosed the fact that Training School, Dixie, Ga., produc-best sample of soy beans. J. W. of the schools disclosed the fact that ed 1151 pounds of lint cotton on Wheeler and D. F. Bruce spoke on the importance of planting good seed at less than 6 cents per pound and two acres at 6.8 cents per pound and advised the early sowing of fall contest sponsored by the Chilean pounds of lint cotton on two acres Negro farmers of the county gath-Nitrate of Soda Educational Ba-pounds of lint cotton on two acres Negro farmers of the county gath-Nitrate of Soda Educational Ba-pounds per pound. He receivered yesterday noon at Central City Stanley Bacon, Brooks County and to compete in a contest for the college to hear talks on fall planting

Rederal Agent Makes Awards present to speak before the summer of the cort on and corn at a very low of the prize of the summer cost of an and corn at a very low of the prize of the summer cost in the prize of the summer cost of the prize were nade and 72 bush the future Negro farmers of Geot-and to the said. He had boys completing their projects were powered and the south and compliment acres in soy beans, some on the land to cost of production was 7 cents of pounds of this cotton per acre future as hands on the farms and had saved six bushels last year. The average production was 7 cents per pound for cotton and 49 cents per brains as well as hands on the farmer white and interest of the seven sows had the agricultural students followed black must do it." Since Dr. Sar. S. H. Lee, Negro county agriculture heads in the best methods of production, gent had to return to Washington, and told of the progress that had the prizes for the winners in the been made in growing soy beans in the local province southwest section of the state were the county. Twenty-five farmers in the been made in growing soy beans in the prizes for the winners in the been made in growing soy beans in the prizes that had the prizes for the winners in the been made in growing soy beans in the section of the state were the county. Twenty-five farmers to the county have this crop planted on their southwest section of the state were the county. Twenty-five farmers to the county have this crop pl

Near Cornelia Is

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all of the apple-bobbying is done? C. R. England, the only Negro on the curb market here.

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On his two-beaches, farm have a farm prosperity will be John near Cornella, be instanced and the prosperity of the John near Cornella, be instanced and the prosperity of the John near the farmed the chief two acress is taken the promise to be been the death of the promise to the death of the promise to the death of the promise to the seed the registed that it was a farm crops — exceed the registed that it was a farm crops — exceed the problem of the promise to the farmed by a farmed by the farmed by the farmed by the farmed by a farmed by the farmed by th

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Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of the state have taken an active part in arrangements for the day, and many civic delegations are expected to swell Civic Clubs Active.

largest ever presented in

Doctrine of Sound Farming Spread Throughout Georgia Prosperity 10 to 2 Colquitt

Sought by County "The farmers them. Burton added, "especially in the areas where

BY BEN F. MEYER.

Adoption of Plan on about the program which offers the Every Farm in State prospect of financial aid for the idea they have been advancing for years.

Sought by County "The farmers themselves have

feedstuffs, along with other crops, has been followed.

"At the sectional meetings in Jan-LAVONIA, Ga., Nov. 5.—(P)—The interested parties, progress and plans doctrine of sound farming—a doctrine for the program are to be outlined,"

almost as old as the state's first agri-Mr. Burton said. cultural problem—is being spread Well-Planned Programs.

The Lavonia editor, who has atthroughout every city, town and ham-tended a number of meetings in the let of the state this year by county interest of the plan, said that Colquitt agents, farmers, business men andcounty, of which Moultrie is the seat, and Floyd county, of which Rome is bankers.

The idea already has borne fruit in the capital, are among sections in the capital, are among sections in the some sections of the state and eco-gram has proven of benefit to the nomists vision the day when its adop-farmers.

tion will be an accomplished fact on Banker-chairmen of the various district committees are: I. S. Ferguson,

held in various sections of the state next January.

To promote their part of the program, the bankers, co-operating directly with J. Phil Campbell, director of the state agricultural extension service, divided the state into four districts. Each district has a chairman, a banker, working with the district agricultural agent.

In each of the four districts is four sections. The sections, of about 10 counties each, were laid out to conform as nearly as possible to the type of farming of the locality. Each section likewise has a chairman.

Individual bankers throughout the state, Mr. Burton says, have been urged to discuss the need for a change

The "Moultrie plan," of diversified farming, was begun many foodstuffs. The agricultural college is of the years ago in Colquitt county. Then came the war and prices

for cotton soared so high that farmers lost sight of food crops and other money-producing agricultural staples.

After the war cotton from ped and the farmers found themselves not only unable to meet their financial obligations but

facing a serious situation for the new crop.

It was then that W. J. Vereen called in other bankers of the city and county and a diversified program worked out and submitted to the farmers at a mass meeting. The farmers accepted and began at once to put it into effect.

The farm program, submitted to the farmers and backed by the bankers with renewed loans and additional advances for the new crop and which is still in force, although developed to a higher degree by producing greater crops per acre, follows:

Ten acres in corn, velvet beans and runner peanuts (peanut crop for the hogs to run on and feed themselves); five acres of oats, followed by peavine hay; five acres of sweet potatoes, cane and sorghum, millet and home gardens; three acres of watermelons or tobacco or Spanish peanuts (depending upon market accessibility); two acres of truck; five acres of cotton; three to five agres of low wet lands in pasture; three to five milch cows: two brood sows and 50 pure-bred hens.

Praise from Sir Hubert

practically every farm in Georgia. Augusta; R. F. Donaldson, States-Briefly, the program is the producthoro; H. A. Petty, Dawson, and Waltion on every farm of all the fooder S. Cothran, Rome. District agriand feedstuff required on that farm cultural agents in these areas, respectively. Augusta; H. E. Asburry, Augusta; heartily the promotion of the Moultrie or does not end there, advocates of the W. S. Brown, Savannah; J. A. John-Colquitt county plan of farming and financing. In this morning's issue of The Telegraph program say that production of the son. Macon, and L. L. Skinner, Ex-necessary food and feedstuffs on each periment. District county home demfarm will go a long way toward help-onstration agents working with the Telegraph has taken in the matter. This is ing the farmer.

Two men in Lavonia are devoting Augusta; Katie Lanier, Savannah; much of their time to the plans for Rosa McGee, Macon, and Lucille Tur- of Georgia's largest financial institutions, for the program, in which various agri-

men are Walter Harrison, Lavonia Jr., Washington; G. White Jordon, dorsed practically the program of the county banker and chairman of the agricultural committee of the Georgia Bankers' Association, and Rush Burton, Editor of the Lavonia Times.

Mr. Burton is assisting Mr. Harrison.

Series of Meetings.

With the bankers' association, agricultural agents, newspaper editors, farmers and business men co-operating, a series of meetings was held in association has made the farm pro-in large measure with this undertaking unsagents. farmers and business men co-operating, a series of meetings was held in 16 cities of the state this fall. At gram one of its major activities for these meetings, Mr. Burton says, the program was discussed generally. No definite program of recommendations for apportionment of crops was attempted. This, Mr. Burton says, is to be worked out generally under the leadership of the various interested parties at a series of meetings to be to grow into a great system by which Georgia farmers can be financed on crops other than cotton-something that has been difficult if not impossible as a general rule. For 50 to 60 years all our financing was done on cotton

basis, until the boll weevil made even that

unsafe, and since his advent the connection

between the financier and the farmer has been

practically broken. The prospect under the

plan of the Georgia Bankers association is

for the banker to establish direct relations

with the farmer, and for these two to use the

county agent as a mediator. In this way the

farmer can get accommodations at the banks Which Has Brought for diversified crops, and thus Georgia has the best prospect in its history for making County what is needed in the state in the way of opinion that even now we are importing over a hundred million dollars worth of food from other states, over and above the two hundred and fifty millions that we are growing. This is an earnest effort on the part of everybody interested to keep this other hundred million dollars at home, to circulate among our own people and help to make this state self-sustaining and prosperous.

It should be heartening and interesting, also, to know that the Federal Farm board has taken great interest in this tie-up plan in Georgia, and has drafted Phil Campbell, head of the county agents, to travel throughout the other 12 cotton-growing states and explain in different centers what Georgia is doing and how, with a view to using this as the best possible solution of the farming difficulties, i. e., to show a way by which the bank can safely lend money for farming on crops other than cotton, and enable the farmer to produce the food he needs and use his cotton as a cash crop only and not for his sole dependence.

Farming Georgia Woman Makes Good Dividends Their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early the early the early the early their provisions and cut and haul It rained a good deal in the early the e

sense and will work. The article makes clear that what Miss Powell has accomplished, others can accomplish, and establishes the

They raise a great hue and cry about unsignified every year.

the ruthlers specialtors, manipulat.

I have owned and managed a formulat 30 0.030 in money, severable but No. 200.000 in money, severable but No. 2

tivated farms where they could raise compost for his corn and cotton,

Editor's Note—The EnquirerSun is glad to have the opportunity of printing such a refreshing and inspiring account
of a Georgia woman's experiences in farming. It goes to
show beyond any question that
success in farming is assured if
the farmer will use his common
ense and will work. The article

base of the too common saying "you can't make money farming".

Miss Powell shows that farming success is a certainty if brains and muscle are employed.

By NETTIE POWELL

Since my earliest recollection the magazines and newspapers have been and in waste places. Hundreds of seed was \$495.60. Dividing this accumulate and trek to cities," she bewailing the fate of the farmers and in waste places. Hundreds of seed was \$495.60. After paying his debt, he truthless speculators manipulating the price of all farm products, the extortionate freight rates, theseveral years, and have always been fooder, therefore, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatões, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized tables. Peaches, pears, and three cardinal results which would tables. Peaches, pears, and the sweet potatões, expenses dur- naturally follow an attractive home: The Negro's expenses dur- naturally follow an attractive home: tables, provides and three cardinal results which would tables of cotton. The Negro's expenses dur- naturally follow an attractive home: The Negro's expenses dur- naturally f

acre, and people can live comfortably been living with relatives and had and happily if they would only work not saved enough to buy the neces-Yet many remain in the nearby sities for housekeeping. I sold him two swithout employment and suf-sweet potatoes, meat, and corn, and for for the lack of food and fuel lent him money to get his other process. The charity organizations should visions. He hauled pinestraw and send these idle people to the uncul-sawdust into the barn and made a

Address

The observance of Negro Ferm and charity in this section which offers such rich advantages for raising provisionss.

In the fall he gathered five bales

In the fall he gathered five bales

State Industrial Colege, was brought

The counties surrounding Colum- of cotton, one hundred and forty to a close yesterday with a very practure of surrounding the counties of fooder, seventy bushels by Miss Katie Langer districts to the counties of fooder. bus surpass the world in their qual-bushels of coin, twenty-two numbers address on nome beautification ity and variety of fruit and vege-bundles of fodder, seventy bushels by Miss Katie Lanier, district home tables. Peaches, pears, quinces, pom- of sweet potatoes, ten bushels of demonstration agent who emphasized

ities of the present for acquiring ly as possible land and that negroes should avail ple." A landless people is a poor people." Hubert's statement said, "but themselves of these opportunities a people who own the soil must be as fully as possible. as fully as possible.

a people who own the soil must be reckoned with in the final struggle for economic existence. Indepen-BROUGHT TO CLOSE dence will come to the negroes of America when they have planted

their feet firmly on American soil."

Sunday, March 9, 1930

NEGRO FARM AND OWNERSHIP WEEK

Event Opens Today at Georgia State

Today marks the opening of Negro Farm and Home Ownership week, which is being observed throughout the South

A special program has been arranged at the Georgia State Industrial College to occupy the regular 6 o'clock vesper services. The Rev. W. B. Crittenden, national field secretary for colored work of the Episcopal church, Charlotte, N. C., will be the principal speaker, discussing the

for economic existence. Independence "A landless people is a poor peo-will come to the Negroes of Amer-ple," Hubert's statement said, "but ica when they have planted their reet firmly in American soil."

NEWS SAVANNAH, GA. APR 22 1930

A Negi > Farmer's Example.

Columbia State: Sam Williams, negro farmer of Sardinia, in Clarendon county, under supervision of William Thompson. negro county agent of the extension serv- J. P. Campbell Says Farmers ice, has recently completed a remarkable demonstration with hogs. With a litter of ten pigs, managed correctly, he fed out These sold at 9½ cents a pound, bringing ALBANY, Ga., July 11.—(P) a check for \$193.32. He did this with just Georgia commercial secretaries Friordinary mixed-breed hogs, but his recond day heard the forecast that cultivated stands out prominently among state rec- crops in north Georgia must certain- valent agricultural depression of ords. Not only has Williams succeeded, but ly give way before the advance of fers the Negroes of the south a he has done better than anyone else has farm machinery, which was described rare opportunity to become landown-Tobe Small Markets First Bale years of age, and who has been culever done in Clarendon county, surpassing as unsuited to the small farms of the ers and ultimately to achieve ecoeven the ton litter record made by the northern portions of the state. county last year.

around \$150. He will pay this from his hog check and have some change left over. He will take care of his sow when she farrows again in May, and intends to make that gia farmers will eventually be forced statement issued from the head litter pay his rent. He is just a one-horse to almost somewhat weeking and intends to make that gia farmers will eventually be forced statement issued from the head part of the statement is the statemen will take care of his sow when she farrows college of agriculture. South Georagain in May, and intends to make that gia farmers will eventually be forced statement issued from the head
again in May, and intends to make that gia farmers will eventually be forced statement issued from the head
ned in Quitman was brought in honesty. His notes for large sums of
monday by Tobe Small, well known bank where he was known, and his

Williams is not the only negro farmer in to small farms in northern portions of Advancement of Negro County Life. The bale weighed 570 pounds and been a renter on the Carithers farm's large farms of the state, and farmers there must farm was ginned by Burnett. It will be he has never failed to make good New Zion, with a litter of ten pigs, made ing, dairying and livestock raising. hese weigh 1,880 pounds within 180 days, Much land that is now in cultivation earning him a check for \$186.02. Also Silas must be given up and allowed to grow Walker of the same community, with a litter of nine pigs, fed out 1,770 pounds of pork within 180 days, netting him \$169.61. Both demonstrations were conducted under advice of Agent Thompson.

None of these three negro farmers has Georgia's bicentenary in 1933. His made application for government aid. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the money received from their hogs is financing them in the purchase of fertilizers and other supplies for this year's crop. Wouldn't it be wise for more farmers to follow the example set by these negro

farmers?

22, 1980 It remained for a negro farmer of Georgia to make the first hipment of peaches this year. On May 14th Ray Stubbs, a negro farmer on the farm of C. H. Neisler in Taylor county, shipped to New York the first peaches of the season. This brings a ray of hope because of the fact that the general belief is that the negro farmers will never become interested in growing anything but cotton. We have never come to any such conclusion. We believe that the negro farmer will become interested in other crops when he is shown that there is more to be made out of them. The white land owners are largely responsible for the attitude of the negro farmers toward other crops.

Will Be Forced To Abandon Work by Hand

up in pine forests, he said.

In the course of his response to the address of welcome, J. Ralston Cargill, secretary of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, presented the subect of planning for observance of suggestion contemplates later consideration by various Chambers of Commerce and if approved it would be handled by a commission or other organization. Mr. Cargill's suggestion looks toward promotion of best interests of Georgia which may be aided by advertising on a national scale and by representation in New York and Chicago of the onward Georgia movement.

W. H. Foster, of Rome, suggested Chamber of Commerce programs that allow all members participation in civic movements, as a method to hold Chamber of Commerce membership. This would depart from the present method of delegating activities to

Peter V. Rice, of Elberton, explained methods successful in building

Albany fire department; Wiley L. Moore, Atlanta, president of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce; S. A. Spivey, Griffin: Thomas R. Jones, Savannah; L. S. Moody, Augusta, and Lincoln McConnell, Jr., Macon.

tunity In Agricultural Depression

Atlanta, Ga., July 12-The prenomic independence, according to Williams' fertilizer bill this year is Abandonment of cultivated crops in Prof. B. F. Hubert of Savannah,

> citypard and northward migration of the earlier years of the decade, the number of Negro farm owners in the south has decreased by 24,000 and the number of tenants and croppers a few of these who left the farm have fallen into diffcult straits as to health, employment, and living conditions.

Meantime the agricultural depression in the south has thrown millions of acres of good land on the market at low prices and on easy terms. Thus Ne- Sparta, Ga .- (CNS-The first home-making etc.

ral life among Negroes, seeks his family and live stock. to point out to Negroes everywhere the beauties of country Through its Farm and

Home Ownership Week, it has and stability of farming, when ignorance in farming operations gives way to intelligence and skill. It emphasizes better living, but appreciates the fact: that better standards of living must have their foundation Hubert Sees Oppor- in larger economic returns from the farm.

FIRST BALE BY

Ginned By Burnett.

renter. His few acres of cotton and totion of their crops, in order to comtion order to comtion order to comtion order to comtion order pete with the west, Mr. Camppell said, but these methods are not suited as head of the Association for the G. L. Harris farm near Quitman. equals. During the 40 years he has was ginned by Burnett. It will be he has never failed to make good Since 1920, due to the heavy sold through the Georgia Cotton crops netting him small to large cash Growers Co-operative Association savings. in Savannah.

On Wednesday Tobe had three Friday, July 25, 1930 additional bales ginned and these Jim Glenn Colored too, will be sold through the Asso-

Tobe Small has appeared in print by 235,000. Unfortunately, not before as the father of 27 children. tainly does need plenty of food. NEGRO FARMER HAS OPEN

COTTON BOLL

groes are offered a rare oppor- open cotton boll of this season was tunity to become land owners brought to the city by Charles L. and ultimately to achieve eco- Pinkston, well known Negro farmnomic independence. Those er of the Culver's Mill section. Mr. membership in Chambers of Commerce in small cities.

Others who addressed the first day's meeting of the annual convention of the organization were: Henry T. McIntosh, editor of the Albany Herald; D. W. Brosnan, chief of the Albany fire department; Wiley L. homeomaking etc. has obtained the remium for the The Association for the "first bale" several times in recent Achievement of Negro Country years, and will make a strong ef-life among Negroes of the south fort to hold his place. He raises working with other agen- enough meat and food crops on his cies for the betterment of ru- farm, which he wons, to care for

Thursday, July 17, 1930 NEGRO, 85, HAS ONE OF

BEST CROPS IN COUNTY

A stalk of cotton brought to this office Tuesday by Hon. W. E. Steed has occasioned considerable interest due to its heavily ladened fruit. The stalk is about three feet in height and contains 12 fully matured bolls together with between 40 and 50 squares and blooms. The stalk is from a cotton field of from 60 to 75 acres NEGRO FARMER on the Carithers place in Panhandle district and cultivated by Little Mack of 1930 Cotton In Quitman tivating the same land for more than 40 years. His entire crop is said to be Last Monday And It Was as good as the specimen sent to this office.

The old darkey is of the ante-bellum

Lumpkin, Ga., Journal

Farmer Making Good

Jim Glenn, a colored farmer, of He finds it easy to raise cotton near Lumpkin, can easily take his with so large a family to help with place as an example of what may the hoeing and picking. All he be accomplished by his colored wants to make him happy is a good brethren, also some of our white price because a large family cer-farmers. Jim is a healthy, prosperous appearing man and when asked the secret of his being able to raise and bring loads of garden vegetables to town for sale all during the dry, hot weeks, he answered that in planting he had given intensive thought upon just where when and how to plant, cultivate and fertilize and did not wait for good luck to do it for him.

Improvement of Sandersville, Ga., Progress Thursday, January 9, 1930

Money for Making

A meeting for colored farmers at the county training school Sanders-

run your crops for this year. departments of education and health
All colored farmers who are de- and The Atlanta Constitution and
pendent for money to pitch the Southern Cultivator. Prizes totaling

mers of Hancock county have althey should.

The department of education was which were not plowed before Christmas, and making ready for pitching the 1930 crops. With the the health department. "Fully realization in the should before as much influenced by consideration pounds at 6.3 cents per pound, winding the \$100 prize.

Mr. Gordon Garbutt of Deepstep. fer every possible aid in planning the crop for this year. After the have general supervision of the rojcitops have been planted they will ect. Its agricultural and home democontinue to make periodical visits to enstration agents will aid in agents.

of the schools.

of the contest.

The Constitution and the Southern

Cultivator are parties to the contest, pledging their full co-operation and

support, and undertaking to secure the prizes to be awarded each year.

These prizes will consist of a minimum

culture.

'All - Year Garden' Contest Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat Friday, January 24, 1930

\$1,000 IN PRIZES OFFERED IN GEORGIA COMPETITION Sixteen colored farmers in ege, will address a special session

strators, including County Agent S. satisfactory progress and that proper promised his tenants a prize of \$10 D. Truitt and his assistant, R. D. diet promotes better health. I fully promised his tenants a prize of \$10 Powell, and the Negro agent, M. J. appreciate the purpose of this contest for the greatest production. Report "Prosperity Conference" will be held Robinson, the farmers will have all and shall give it sympathetic co-opera-follows: Robert Hooks produced here at the Georgia Agricultural

questing county school superintendents ay produced 6.191 pounds at 16.3 poultry production, sanitation, and throughout the state, as well as district supervisors, to co-operate with duced 4,565 pounds at 18 cents per health measures. the college and its agents in the work pound. Sherman Bethea produced A special session on cooking and Similar co-operation will be given by the department of health, which will request its field and county representatives to aid in the promotion acres at an average cost of 10 cents omics department of the Georgia acres at an average cost of 10 cents omics department of the Georgia acres at an average cost of 10 cents of the Normal school. of the health gardening contest and per pound. 8-4-4, 16-4-4 and 12-4-4 Normal school. to work in co-operation with repre-fertilizer gave best results.

Speakers on sentatives of the state college of agri-

of the division of marketing of the state colleeg of agriculture; and Dr. Hugo Robinson, Dougherty county health officer.

J. C. Dixon, supervisor of negro education in the state department of education, and Miss Mary E. Cresswell, head of the home economics department of the state col-

This Year's Crops For Children Is Inaugurated produced an average of two meeting for colored farmers at county training school Sanders.

Solvent Is Inaugurated produced an average of two in cash and an equal amount bales of cotton on three of merchandise prizes suitable for use acres. Several of them made ville, Georgia will be held January
17th, 1930.

Mr. C. B. Vining, a representative of an all-theyear garden of the Georgia Cotton Growers Co-operative Association will be here to tell you how to get money to State College of Agriculture, the state to tell your groups for this ways.

Oil merchandise prizes suitable for use acres. Several of them made Rules for the contest are now being andersyille, Ga., Progress hursday, January 23, 1930 three acres, and one made Colored Men's Five four bales on three acres. Acre Cotton Contest This is the kind of farming Twenty-two colored men entered that is profitable, and we need

pendent for money to pitch the crop for 1930 are cordially invited. You are requested to bring your wives for the colored women of the county are going to reorganize the Home Demonstration council and give helpful demonstrations on or about food.

THOS. W. BROWN.

THOS. W. BROWN.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph

Southern Cultivator. Prizes totaling \$1,000 will be given to school children. Prizes totaling \$1,000 will be given to school children. The contest will be in the proposed by that is profitable, and we need that is profitable, and we need that is profitable, and we need county agricultural and home demonstration against and prophen the five acre contest during 1929 more of it in this county. Instanting the prophen that is profitable, and we need that is profi

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Wednesday, January 1, 1930

The project bears the full indorse tenant on his plantation that pro yields would have been made ment of the state boards of health duced the most cotton \$10 in cash. FARM PROGRAMS STARTED

SPARTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—With the opening of the new year the fartheopening of the new y

of the aid they need in this line, tion and encouragement in every 4,045 pounds at 19 cents per pound and Normal school December 10 The demonstrators plan to visit way." Dr. M. L. Duggan, state super- J. B. Russell produced 10,159 pounds and 11 by negro farmers of Southevery farm in the county, and of-intendent of schools, stated.

Subjects to be discussed for the improvement of the economic concontinue to make periodical visits to onstration agents will aid in organizing the contests and the college will plantation located on the Warthen soils and soil building with winter designate a specialist in vegetable road leading from Sandersville, re legumes, winter covers crops, sumgardening and another in nutrition to ported as follows: Napoleon Wil mer legumes, commercial fertilizers The college will also prepare and liams produced 6,285 pounds at 4 and compost, the general aspects of distribute a bulletin suited to the needs cents per pound. Reports from Mr. Chas. Jordan'sturage, hog production management The educational department will lend its assistance by officially re-plantation as follows: Newt Mur-and diseases, the possibilities of

4,857 pounds at 15.1 cent's per food conservation will be held for

Speakers on the announced pro THOS W BROWN, gram include H. J. Prance, county agent of Lee county; J. C. Morcock of Athens; Dallas Spurlock, Terrell county agent; Dr. W D. Martin, Albany city health officer; A. Hurse. state club agent of the industrial college at Savannah; L. E. Farmer

Friday January 24 1930 hree-Acre Cotton Contest, 1929 400 to 800 pounds of fertiliz-ed with the outcome of this

in fact, County Agent Caba-

"Out of the twenty-two as it is helping to boost the

ofer per acre, planted the verycontest, saying that it had Through the courtesy The Agricultural Bulletin, a best seed they could monthly publication of The every one of them used a top-grow cotton at a profit if they can desired and Atlanta & West dressing of nitrate of soda or will follow the latest methods sate-Democrat presents two cate-Democrat presents two crop just after it was chopped and poisoning for controlling interesting pictures of the "All of them used poisonthe boll weevil. Taliaferro County Negro Cot for controlling the weevils "The results of this conton Club last year. One pic one or more times and theirtest have been very gratifying ture shows a group of the records show that they were to the colored farmers as members standing behind ex well paid for their efforts andwell as the white farmers and hibition stalks of their cot-extra fertilizer, etc. winner, in the midst of a members enrolled, sixteen fin-morale of all parties and they number of stalks of cottoned them into County Agent to hold this contest in the aken from his field.

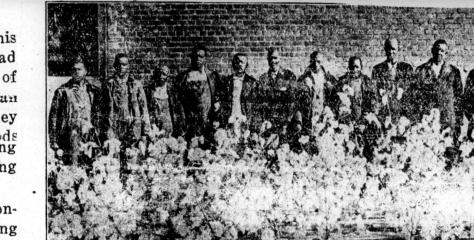
lished in the last issue of Thecrop not been destroyed by a testants enrolling." Agricultural Bulletin, and the hailstorm in July.

following story carried in "The sixteen records show connection therewith: an average production of two "County Agent E. O. Cab-bales of cotton on the three aniss, of Taliaferro county, acres. Miles Hackney prodid a fine piece of demonstra-duced 5500 pounds of seed tion work with the negro faroction on his three acres, or
ers of that county during cotton on his three acres, or
129, when he organized a cour bales, for the largest The Acre Cotton Club yield in the contest and rewith twenty-two of the best eived first prize. Bob Greshcolored farmers of the coun-seed cotton on three acres; ty signing up.

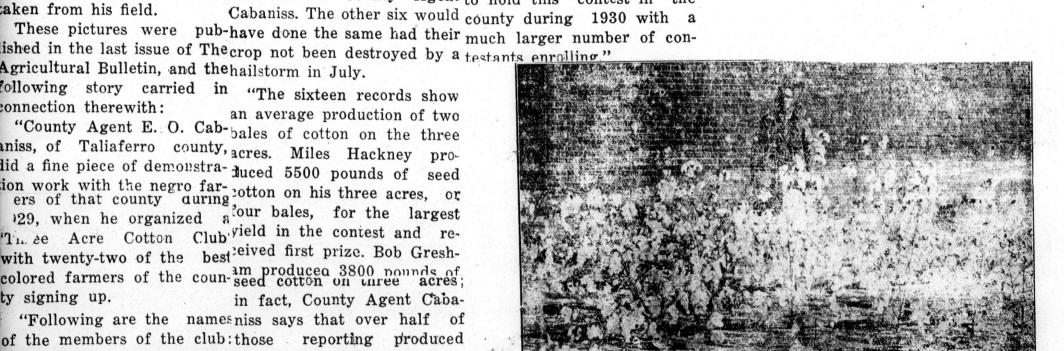
"Following are the names niss says that over half of of the members of the club: those reporting produced Miles Hackney, Sam Swain, three bales on the three acres. Tom Stephens, Rich Peek, M. "These Cotton Club mem-Miles Hackney, Col, who produced 5500 lbs. Seed Cotton on Three acres C. Chapman, Herbert Chap-bers brought in three stalks man, J. W. Evans, Sallieof cotton from their plots and Sanders, Bob Gresham, Johnexhibited them at the Coun-Barksdale, Frank Terrell, F.ty Fair, where Bob Gresham R. Turner. Spencer Turner, won second prize for best Code Usry, A. L. Edwards three stalks produced in the Zach Gunn, Jack Usry, Geo county.

Swain, Napoleon Stone, San "About thirty dollars in Evans, Golasker Bill Brink cash prizes were distributed among these colored cotton ley and Chat Rhodes.

"All of these colored far club members, this money bemers followed County Agenting donated by the business Cabaniss' advice, preparedmen of Crawfordville, air of their land well, used from whom were very much pleas-



business men of the county Members of the Taliaferro County Three-Acre Cotton Club. 1929



Agriculture - 1930
Improvement of
Salisbury, M. C. Post
Wednesday, March 12, 1930
NEGROES IMPROVE
FARM STATUS

Baton Rouge, La. (AP)—The negro farmer in Louisiana is improving his status, it was reported at a farmers' conference at Southern university. Of more than 300 in attendance, half reported they had increased land holdings or bought new homes during the year.

Agriculture - 1930 Improvement of. Minden, Da Tilliano

Sunday, December 11, 1930

1500 CANS OF BEEF PUT UP BY NEGROES

Total of Fifteen Beeves
Canned During Four
Day Campaign

Approximately fifteen hundred cans of beef were put up by the negroes of Webster Parish during their four day campaign which was begun last Tuesday and was completed Friday afternoon. This number of cans represent a total of 15 beeves which were brought in from the various sections of the parish.

The communities furnishing beeves and their number are as follows: Thomas & Rhone, 5; Webster Parish Training School, 3: Central Consolidated School, 3; Brushy Creek, 2; Nottingham. 1; and Mount Elam, 1. Practically all of these communities furnished helpers who assisted in the canning project. In addition to the helpers furnished by the various communities, classes from the Webster Parish Training School assisted in the work, several classes coming in for an hour or so each day.

Of the fifteen hundred cans put up approximately two hundred will be charged as toll for the canaing and will be turned over the various community pantries for relief work in their vicinity.

Negroes who supervised the canning project were B. L. Colbert, W. M. Casterman, J. A. Moore and the domestic science teacher at the Webster Parish Training School.

Agriculture - 1930 Improvement of

Veteran Cotton Pickers Awed cost of production will not be Meridian, Miss. Star available until the end of the sea-Monday. October 27, 1930 As Iron Giant Shows 'Em How following analysis at the government experimental station operated following with Migistelini of Stand

First Successful Machines Demonstrated at Stoneville, Picking an Almost Unbelievable Four Bales a Day, Keeping Staple Even Cleaner.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

LELAND, Miss., Oct. 20 .- Wonders will never cease, take it from awed veteran cotton pickers at the state's delta experiment station at had become a reality. Stoneville.

For they have just witnessed a For several years engineers depractical demonstration of a hugeveloping the two machines have cotton picking machine, an iron been experimenting near here, and hulk—that extracts the cottonslowly eliminating the troubles of from the bolls and not only keepstheir machines, which for the most it clean and white, but picks itpart was that of trash in the cottons of with such gusto that four bales ofton. And since the first machine this action has taken place, the more milk, fewer hogs and more cotton pass through its innardswas placed in a cotton field of this pickers twirl with equal rapidity in meat, better chickens and more eggs.

section the negro pickers have the opposite direction thus throw-converting the large backyard into Alongside this picker—the first smiled assuredly and declared that ing the cotton free onto a conveyer a garden or orchard, better schools to be formally approved by the U."that thing'll never git it like us which takes it into a hopper at- and churches, better preachers and

Department of Agriculture anddoes.' the experiment station director-

the fast negro picker, who could Ready for Use. stow away in his long bag maybe But Director Ayres says it is

Take It From Director.

If there be skeptics remaining, ufacturers proceed with produc- age of cotton to the acre, which assistant secretary; William Ellis, If there be skeptics remaining, ufacturers proceed with production. "And it will in a few years to course varies."

Ayres, director of the Stoneville revolutionize the cotton-growing station, who has just finished watching a five-day demonstration by two picking machines.

The two makes of machines demonstrated were the Berry picker and the Myercord picker.

The demonstrations came to apicker and the Myercord picker.

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The demonstrations came to apicker and the Myercord picker.

The demonstrations came to apicker and the Myercord picker.

The demonstration of the acre, which assistant secretary; William Ellistons to clean cotton plants.

The machine is mounted on a high chassis to clean cotton plants.

Power both for wheels and picking gyrators is taken from a small are collected into position for interest the cotton-growing to course varies.

The machine is mounted on a high chassis to clean cotton plants.

The demonstrations came to apicker and the Myercord picker.

The demonstration of the Berry picker was invented in a collected into position for interest the cotton-growing to course varies.

The machine is mounted on a high chassis to clean cotton plants.

The demonstration of the acre, which assistant secretary; William Elliston to course varies.

The machine is mounted on a high chassis to clean cotton plants.

The two makes of machines are collected into position for interest the acre, which are collected in the acre, which are collected in

The demonstrations came to apicker and the hydrodical plants close Saturday after hundreds of The Berry picker was invented in are collected into position for including the collected in the plants and business men of the Greenville, Miss., and the Myersertion into gyrator drums by two mounts are collected in the plants.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Dec. 4. planters and business men of the Greenville, Miss., and the section into gyrator ording by two MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Dec. 4.—
delta had looked on with much in-cord, which operated on an al-curved guides which meet the plant As the result of a meeting of more

delta had looked on with much in-cord, which operated on an al-delta had looked on with much in-cord, which operated on an al-together different principle, is the together different principle, is the at its base and, as the picking than 600 negro farmers from al mechanism is carried toward the parts of the state held here today untouched by pickers, and as they frames, roll on rubber tired wheels untouched by pickers, and as they frames, roll on rubber tired wheels untouched by pickers, and as they frames, roll on rubber tired wheels plant, these fold the stems of the under the auspices of the Nationa plant upward in a natural way into and State Federation of Negro appearance of an open fan being and regulations were moved up and down the whiteand are motivated by substitute and appearance of an open fan being and rules and regulations were miles an hour, negroes were setwill make a speed of 25 miles an fed end first into the revolving adopted for the organization of the drums where the many guator adopted for the organization of the miles an hour, negroes were setwin make a speed of 2 miles and hour, negroes and hour, negroes and hour, negroes and hour of 2 miles and hou

quired the mechanical pickers only it now stands will pick from two a few minutes to go the entire to four bales a day, depending lowing the operation it resumes of \$25 each, to be domiciled at the hands were picking only stalk, which is equal to the work of about 30 picking hands.

What the Journal Says.

Solling the plant is released tolistick of \$10,000, divided into snare to the stands of the population of the population of the machine is considered high. Gyrator pickers will green and E. P. Booze of Mound perform when cotton is some-Bayou, C. C. Richardson and Frank what moist thus permitting day Autro of Levington, Aarth and any new terms of the plant is released tolistics.

Cleaner Than Hand-Picked.

"And the thrilling part of declared Director Ayres. "is the dispatch from Chicago, describes fact that when cotton from machines and from the bags of the A new cotton picking machine, hand-pickers was piled out on called the "Gyrator-picker," which hand cultivated fields with relatively the same success.

What the Journal Says.

What moist, thus permitting day Autry of Lexington, A the Au sheets for comparison the machine-W. J. Spellman, economist of the tively the same success.

by the Department of Agriculture NEGROES ORGANIZE jointly with Mississippi at Stoneville Station.

the following principles:

tamination by oil seepage from machinery. This was accomplished by driving picking apparatus

Some of the objectives of the or-proved completely dry.

ace of which are so d reciprocal tached to the machine.

An Acre An Hour Claimed.

Sufficient capacity to warrant made. 300 pounds of seed cotton a day, plainly evident that mechanical displacement of hand labor. It is The officers of the association plainly evident that mechanical displacement of hand labor, it is the officers of the acceptance of the machine that one are: Prof. C. M. Drungole, presigeneral commercial use over the acre of cotton may be picked in dent; Henry Yates, vvice president; cotton belt next year if the manon one hour regardless of the pound-not belt next year if the manon one hour regardless of the pound-not belt next year. With production of cotton to the acre, which is the acre of cotton to the acre, which is the production of the pound-not belt next year.

hand-pickers was piled out on called the "Gyrator-picker," which sheets for comparison the machine- W. J. Spellman, economist of the picked staple was freer from trash Department of Agriculture, states than that picked by the negroes." will reduce production costs to the It was the first demonstration of point where 10 cent cotton will cotton picking machines to which yield a profit, has been invented the public was invited, and was ex- by Prof. Olin Basquin and George pected to bring something new to R. Meyercord, a resident of Chidelta farmers. But hundreds who cago. Although 14 machines are viewed the spectacle were amazed at the results. It was as if the in the Mississippi delta region, Mr. wildest fancy of the cotton planter Meyercord says final figures on the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine, as its commandation of the machine, as its commercial production will depend upon the conclusions reached by the Department of Agriculture. The department of Agriculture. The department of Agriculture of the state federation and the attention of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine, as its commercial production will depend upon the partment of Agriculture. The department of Agriculture. The department of Agriculture of the state federation and the attention of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambacture of the machine is being backed by Mr. Meyercord and ten unnambact ing to patent office records.

through frictional driv; which is Some of the objectives of the or-nroval of many influential white completely dry.

Removal of cotton from boll positions for negro boys and girls d plant without damage to sta- in the south instead of sending them e. This is done by providing a se- to Chicago and Detroit in quest of 3 of vertical steel drur s on the them, to discourage lawlessness and il theu-encourage good citizenship, build with dull better and more inviting homes so teachers and better pay, urging the making of something every day and the saving of part of whatever is

for the payment of stock. This is small beginning of the negro farmers of Mississippi to organize themselves to secure federal and state aid under their own management and is the first experiment of its kind in the country.

If the plan works well the capital stock will be increased from time to FOR BETTERMENT time to meet the needs of the negro farmers of Mississippi

STARKVILLE, Miss.—A number loan associations among negroes in The machine was developed on of the most influential negroes in Mississippi and they have been con-The machine was developed on of the most influential legicos and around Starkville have organ-ducted by members of the race to Collection of cotton without conized and discussed the feasibility of the satisfaction of the officials of the machine by oil seepage from compatiting depression and help the Federal Land Bank of New Organization by oil seepage from compatiting depression and help the Federal Land Bank of New Organization by oil seepage from compatiting depression and help the Federal Land Bank of New Organization by oil seepage from compatition of the most influential inspired and discussed the feasibility of the satisfaction of the officials of the machine in the compatition of the officials of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the official of the machine in the compatition of the machine in the compatition of the machine in the machine in the compatition of the machine in the compatition of the machine in t

The newe xperiment has the ap-

Mississippi Farmers Seek Federal Aid

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Dec. 12. — The Mississippi State Federation of Farmers, operating under the authority of the National Federation of Negro Farmers, held a meeting last week here to adopt means to secure funds from the federal government to expry on farming operations in 1931.

Race farmers of Mississiph, especially those of the Delta region, have

Race farmers of Meaning, especially those of the Delta region, have been hard hit by the drought and the low price of cotton and they realize that the regular channels through which they have heretofore been supplied have also been hard hit and will not be able to help them, so they are making an effort on their own initiative to secure government relief.

A change from the one-crop system must be inagurated, leaders at the meeting pointed out, and they declared that the state and federal governmental agency should respond to their practical needs under experienced and capable leadership.

They felt that in coming to Mound Phyou to hold their meeting they would receive the proper assistance from a group of leaders who demonstrated their ability to organize and work in harmony with the white farmers, bankers and merchants all over the state and that they will continue to receive such co-operation and advice.

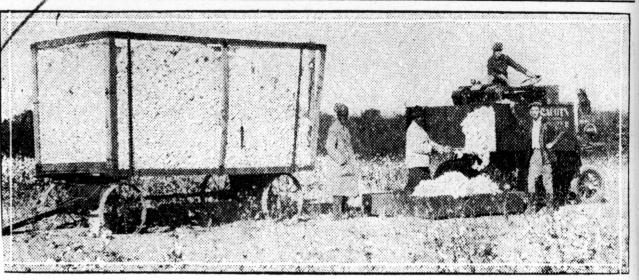
The national federation, organized about two years ago by James P. Davis, formerly of Atlanta, with headquarters in Chicago, has made considerable headway from an educational standpoint. The body was incorporated under the laws of Illinois last month.

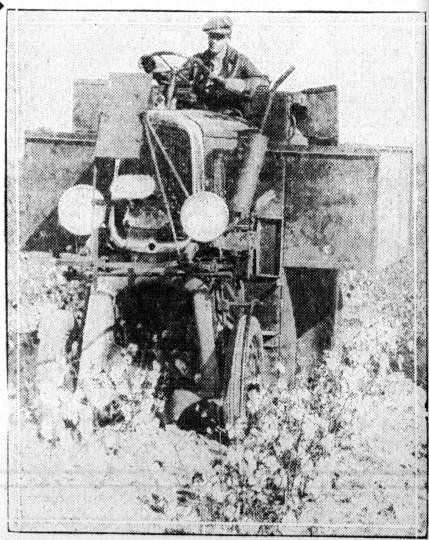
There is now a county unit in nearly every county in the South and state organizations are being formed in states where there are a large number of nonwhite farmers.

B. W. Byram is chairman and Godfrey Wilson is secretary of the Bolivar county unit.

C. R. Richardson is chairman of the board of directors of the national body. Other members are J. D. Davis, organizer and director; S. B. Wilson, treasurer, and L. R. Harris and R. A. Byrd, directors.

Picks Four Bales a Day All by Itself





Here it is, folks! First view of the iron cotton picker successfully tested hear Stoneville, Miss., and which eathers four bales of cotton a day all by itself. Two successful types were vested at the State Experiment Station at Stoneville and this one is known as the Gyracotn or the Meyercord cotton picker.

The top view shows the machine from the side, with the big trailed required to handle the cotton. The workers alongside the machine keep the cotton moving into the trader.

Lower view is the thing close up. Note how it straddles the cotton

Lower view is the thing close up. Note how it straddles the cottor rows, cleaning the row over which it travels. Note, also, the big mirror in front of the radiator, tilted so the driver can see what's going or underneath.

Agriculture-1930 Improvement of

Philanthropist

with numerous philanthropic enter Lumberton, N. C. Robersonian prises, particularly child welfare and improvement of tenement conditions is bringing farm relief to a stricken section of North Carolina in a new and comprehensive manner.

Hecksher, who bought in 50,000 acres in the Lake Mattamuskett region of Hyde county, below here, in 1925, for a few dollars an acre, has employed Thomas D. Campbell, world famed Montana wheat grower, to develop the tract with the large scale of Montana land among the most profitable in the world.

Campbell is unable to give his full time to the project at the present, inasmuch as he is acting as an Reported for The Robesonian.

cently opened up by the federal govpart of the inland waterway re-

Numerous attempts have been made grants, but only a few of these imfirst of March a sufficient amount migrants remain. Until the coming of corn, meat, lard, potatoes, peas of highways and motor trucks, there was no outlet for Hyde county farm products.

On "Factory" Basis

Hecksher has formed a company to develop the land on a "factory" basis in the same manner that the Campbell Farming Co. of Harbin.

Monday, March 10, 1930

LIVING AT HOME

Prizes Will Be Offered.

Although half as large as most was also decided that a contest for course for Negro agents will be held New England states and within over-hight journey of New York City, it encourage all the formore of overnight journey of New York City, it encourage all the farmers of every for the states of Virginia, North to colonize it with European immi- and produce and have on hand the the agents of this state are expected first of March a sufficient amount to attend the meeting. syrup and feed to last through the

> prizes to the successful ones in this project. It was also the consensus of th

> months of March, April, May and

June. Each community will give

Mont, larms 75,000 acres of wheat-members that if the preachers campbell's plans for this year incourage the people to attend the people to attend the wheat, 5,000 acres of soy beans, and farmers meeting, greater result gram is attracting Nationwide attention.

The cown sown has a preachers and landlords would en Governor Gardner's Live-at-Home Proprizes in the House of Representatives.

Before him, crowded cheek to jowl, sat things treats to be brought under the preachers and landlords would en Governor Gardner's Live-at-Home Proprizes in the House of Representatives.

For example, we cite the following from the preachers and landlords would en Governor Gardner's Live-at-Home Proprizes in the House of Representatives.

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Before him, crowded cheek to jowl, sat

July 6, 1930 Nation-Wide Publicity

ington-Salem, N. C. Journal

Improve Sis a pumping plant with a capacity each and every farmer should to North Carolina has for months been condense evaporation of race prejudice. Neto keep the area drained by means of a network of ditches and canals, representative pledged himself campaign. The economic theory behind their race's self-respect." Declared Gov-The Compbell method of operation support and help the agent carries program is that the home-living ernor Gardner:

EDENTON, N. C., Feb. 14. August chinery, operated by engineers rathed for Robeson county.

Hecksher, multi-millionaire Newer than farmers, and a minimum ned for Robeson county.

Yorker whose name is associated amount of manual labor.

Yorker whose name is associated amount of manual labor.

Yorker whose name is associated amount of manual labor.

Yorker whose name is associated amount of manual labor. husbandman raises his own food and "This is an important day in North

FARMERS NEGROES MAKE PROGRESS IN BETTER METHODS OF FARMING

> BY C. R. HUDSON. North Carolina State College.

According to a recent check-up of extension work with food and feed, patronizes local production which Campbell made 75,000 acres County Advisory Board Will Put negro farmers, it is found that the 16 local agents are plants, reduces his dependence upon extraon Contest for Better Living now conducting 4,919 crop, livestock and other demon-state sources of supply. A prime feature of strations. This is an average of over 300 to each county, the campaign was an essay contest among Of the crop demonstrations there are 1,520 demonstration 800,000 North Carolina school children. Last gardens or almost one third of the total.

lowing representatives were presished through farmers' clubs rison, who formerly did extension that the country has resisted and his representatives.

Before him.

This work consists of lectures and with the outside world has been via ber that the best way to get resmall boats plying Pamlico and Punsults in the live at home program visits to individual farmers while to be a withdraw-visits to individual farmers while all of local funds. go rivers and Pamlico Sound, which was to have three farmers demon- Practical suggestions on curing and HIGH POINT, N. C.

> things produced on the farm. It During August, a school or short community to enter the centest Carolina and South Carolina. All of

The program calls for instruc-ticnal lectures, discussions, field demonstrations, study of methods, act as teachers for the school.

B. Taylor of Montana, to Hyde coun-agent's office Feb. 27. The folty to take charge.

While many of these demonstrabeen made: H. E. Webb of Guiltions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with individual ford county has resigned and his tions are conducted with his tions are

be fertile enough to grow almost Powell, Greenville.

This fact, coupled with To Demonstrate Living-at-Home

anything. This fact, coupled with To Demonstrate Living-at-Home and the development of the land on stated by Local Agent S. T. and opportunity permit.

a business basis, is calculated to stated by Local Agent S. T. During the month of July, E. Y. men who have procured funds to During the month of July, E. Y. men who have procured funds to During the month of July, E. Y. men who have procured funds to clared Governor Gardner:

Brooks. The live-at-home profiled, tobacco specialist, is to conpay the county's part of the agent's procured funds to business basis, is calculated to stated by Local Agent S. T. During the month of July, E. Y. men who have procured funds to clared Governor Gardner:

Brooks. The live-at-home profiled to stated by Local Agent S. T. During the month of July, E. Y. men who have procured funds to clared Governor Gardner:

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ENTERPRISE

reduces his dependence upon extrastate sources of supply. A prime feature of the campaign was an essay contest among 800,000 North Carolina school children. Last week Governor Gardner

wheat, 5,000 acres of soy beans, and 5,000 acres of flax, with large addit would be obtained.

For example, we cite the following from the cow, sow, hen and garde cultivation each year until the whole were also very interestingly distributed to crops. Until he project is planted to crops. Until he took charge no more than 5,000 acres board. It was the opinion of the hand-to-mouth cash crop system, marked with astonishment upon the sudof 1,000,000 gallons a minute, now to get a good milk cow, brood soy ducting what its able Governor Oliver groes spoke from the same rostrum as to keep the area drained by means 100 hens and a good garden. Eac Max Gardner calls a "Live-at-Home" Governor Gardner about the "recovery of

> feed, patronizes local production plants, Carolina history—the date of the Declaration of Independence of North Carolina agriculture . . . The 'Live-at-Home' idea is not a fad. We have already gotten out of the sentimental stage of talking about it. Already its results are apparent . . ."

the home-living husbandman raises his own week Governor Gardner closed the competi-

Splendid Soil.

Splendid Soil.

Splendid Soil.

Splendid Soil.

Ent: Dr. J. H. Hayswood, president of board; A. G. Thompson, tract lies in the dry bed of Lake secretary; J. J. Thompson, Marinanuskett and is declared by decetta; Scott Smith, Shannon; T. S. partment of agriculture experts who have investigated its potentialities to Humphrey, Pleasant View; John be fertile enough to grow almost Powell, Greenville.

Splendid Soil.

Ent: Dr. J. H. Hayswood, president handled through farmers' clubs work in South Carolina, but who work in Sout the temperate climate of the region. The business of the meet was dividuals of the group when time tofore. Splendid cooperation is had same rostrum as Governor cardner about the

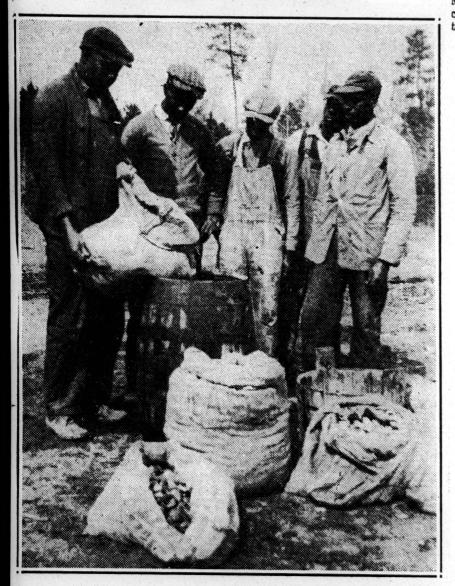
Hyde county, which lies in the gram was the first thing to come duct a two-day tobacco school in salary. Hamme has had good farm "This is an important day in North Carogreat Carolina coastal plain due west before the members. After each cooreration with local agents in several and until this year with without improved highways. Its only connection it was the opinion of each member. This work consists of lectures and We have already gotten out of the sentimental stage of talking about it. Already its results are apparent. . . ."

JUL 8 - 1930' NATIONAL PUBLICITY.

Governor Gardner's "Live-At-Home" policy attracting nation-wide attention. The fol-

"To combat agricultural depression and and for inspirational features. Vari-the hand-to-mouth cash crop system, North Cus experts of the states and the Carolina has for months been conducting U. S. department of agriculture will Carolina what its able Governor Oliver Max Gardner The following changes in the personnel of the negro workers have calls a "Live-At-Home" campaign. The economic theory behind this program is that

COLORED POPULATION IN HERTFORD COUNTY S. B. Simmons, A. and T. college, SEEK FARM IMPROVEMENTS



The picture above is that of Hertford County Negroes taking part in a seed selection demonstration, put on during the "Live-at-Home" campaign conducted in this State. A number of meetings were held throughout the county for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the Negro farmers in the program of better farming. They are keenly alive to the need of better farming methods.

NEGROES TO TALK

Extension Service Will Sup- the actual personal canvas. port Movement

within a few days for the one hundred or more Negro county agents, vocational teachers and high school principals.

The first step will be a conference held in Raleigh when representatives of the farm board will explain the contract and the general principles underlying the proposed tobacco association. Following this, regional Department Of Education Andconferences will be held and community committees designated for

To further promote the set-up of this movement with the Negro people Raleigh, Oct. 8.—(A)—The departnamed: Professor N. C. Newbold, ment of education and the extension acting as chairman; T. E. Brown, service will support the cooperative vice-chairman, and C. R. Hudson, marketing of tobacco with their Negro secretary, all of whom are directing teachers and agents, it was announced heads of Negro educational work, today. A meeting will be called Other members of the committee are

M. G. Mann, from the cotton association, Roy H. Thomas, and George Greensboro, and Berry O'Kelly of Method, well known Negro leaders, constitute the present membership of the committee.

Agriculture 1930 COLUMBIA, S. C. STATE

APR 1 8 1930

A Negro Farmer's Example.

Sam Williams, Negro farmer of Sardinia, in Clarendon county, under supervision of William Thompson, Negro county agent of the extension service, has recently completed a remarkable demonstration with hogs. With a litter of ten pigs, managed correctly, he fed out pork to a total of 2,035 pounds in 157 days. These sold at 9 1-2 cents a pound, bringing a check for \$193.32. He did this with ust ordinary mixed-breed hogs, but his record stands out prominently the ton litter record made by the county last year.

Williams's fertilizer bill this year is intends to make that litter pay his rent. He is just a one-horse renter. His few acres of cotton and tobacco will be clear this fall.

Williams is not the only Negro farmer in Clarendon to accomplish something with hogs this year. Recently A. C. Johnson of New Zion, with a litter of ten pigs, made these weight 1,880 pounds within 180 days, earning him a check for \$186.02. Also Silas Walker, of the same community, with a litter of nine pigs, fed out 1,770 pounds of pork within 180 days. netting him \$169.61. Both demonstrations were conducted under advice of Agent Thompson.

None of these three Negro farmers has made application for government aid. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the money received from their hogs is financing them in the purchase of fertilizers and other supplies for this year's crop. Wouldn't it be wise for more farmers to follow the example set by these Negro farmere?

Orangeb'g, S. C. Times & Democrat Thursday, June 19, 1930

Colored Farmer Sells Season's First Melons

Jerome Donaldson, colore d farmer, living about four miles from Orangeburg on the road to Bamberg brought four Kleckley Sweet watermelons to the city Wednesday morning. Jerome easily god rid of his melons, which were the first locally grown melons seen on the market.

Green, S. C. Citizen Thursday, Nevember 13, 1930

ONE WAY TO FARM

There is a clored farmer near here among state records. Not only has who bought a 40 acre farm in 1926. Williams succeeded, but he has done He owed at that time \$1600.00. The better than anyone else has ever done other day he walked itno the mortin Clarendon county, surpassing even gage-holder's office and pulled \$400 from a shot bag. That payment finished the mortgage. In addition to around \$150. He will pay this from his paying the debt he has built a new hog check and have some change left five-room house on the place, filled up over. He will take care of his sow all the gullies and patched the barns when she farrows again in May, and He explained by saying that all the family works on the farm, lives there an deats there, and when they must go to town they carry something in the buggy or wagon, to sell. He has never owned an automobile, but he is interested in buying the adjoining farm when it is sold under foreclos.

Agriculture-1930 Improvement of

Back To The Soil Movement=Negro Farmers Of Tenn. To Hold State-Wide Meeting

SOIL CULTIVATION

movement, and he is said to be exceedingly anxious that at this particular FROM SEVERAL farm. "There are thousands of Ne-SECTIONS OF THE U. S. TO groes in the larger cities of the East PREACH THE GOSPEL OF and North who would be glad to take up vocation on the farm in housing conditions, educational opportunities and the proper terms were made for the

Hundreds of Negroes are expected to securing of these farms. I give this as reach Nashville the last Saturday inmy personal opinion after years and March for the purpose of listening toyears of contact in work and observasafe and sound advice from a numbertion among my people scattered in of their leaders on the "Back to theevery section of the United States." Soil Movement," and the "Stay on thesaid Mr. Davis.

Farm" slogan that has been conducted and accepted by the National Federation of Colored Farmers of the United States. Nashville was selected for a state-wide meeting because of its cen-tral locality.

James P. Davis, a James P. Davis, a native of Augusta, Ga., the president of the Association, Leon R. Harris, a native of Alabama, the editor of their farm paper. R. Richardson, Jormer Work College. with a number of other of their leaders, have promised to be present. In he meantime, invitations have been exended to Mr. Stone of the Federal Farm Board, and several other mempers to address these Negro farmers.

A general announcement to the hunireds of these tillers of the soil from he black belt of West Tennessee as well as from the other sections of the Volunteer State, have been sent out. Permission has been secured from the Colored Young Men's Christian Association authorities to hold the meeting in the Colored Y Building at Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street. Just one day is to be consumed in this first conference and call. A number of cane dates have already organized their Unites, viz: Rutherford County, Montgamery County, Davidson County and Maury County.

Mr. Davis was in Nashville some time ago in conference with a group of Negro citizens interested in the soil

Agriculture-1930 Improvement of.

Meyeland, Tenn. Harad Friday, October 3, 1930

Sows Lespedeza To **Build Soil**

John Motley, negro farmer of Fayette county, sowed ton acres of land to oats and lespedeza last spring. He secured eighteen loads of oats from the plot and now has a fine stand of lespedeza on the land. Motley is now a firm believer in sowing lespedeza to build up the

Agriculture - 1930 rprovement

NACOGDOCHES, TEX DAILY SENTINEL

Colored Farmers

Living Up To Idea

Of Home Economy in the process of formulation and

county have adopted the live at home strators. program that is being fostered by the Chamber of Commerce through its rural development committee and the Extension Service. With nearly

four hundred bushels of corn coming in, ten big porkers ready for slaughter, sixty laying hens, and two milk cows recently freshened, together with home made ribbon cane syrup, Henry Bruton and his household claim immunity from the much talked of hard times. Sam Porter, of the same community (Macedonia on the Moral), is surrounded with similar

fortifications. Both of these men and their families plan fall gardens.

On Saturday, September 6th, the County Council of Negro Home Demonstration clubs met with Mrs. I. W. Rowan, their agent. Mrs. Willis Gasaway, the president of the organization, made a report of the trip to the Farmers Congress and Short Course to the membership which includes representatives from all of the twelve club centers of the county. Following this report the agent directed each group of representatives to be ready to name its community and club aim at the next meeting of the county organization.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Rowan has served the good county of Nacogdoches as Negro Home Demonstration Agent for nearly three years, thirty three months to be exact. She resigned to re-enter school at Prairie View with the start of the fall session. Mrs. B. Benton Savannah of Marshall, Texas has been selected to suceed her. She will assume her duties on the fifteenth of this month (September.) Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, the Negro Supervising Home Demonstration agent for TexTexas,

as, was in Nacogdoches Tuesday and Wednesday of last week and made the necessary negotiations. A tentative plan to provide more

constant employment and income that will mean a gradual revision of the present practices of a number of the negro farmers of the county is will, when properly worked out, be At least two negro farmers of the put into practice by pldeged demonAgriculture - 1930 Improvementos HOUSTON, TEX.

JUN 1 1 1930 **NEGRO YOUTHS ENTER** ACRE CROP CONTEST

Many Participate in Cotton, Peanut And Potato Culture

Evidence of the interest of negroes of Harris County in modern farming is indicated by the participation of 26 negro youths in a one-acre crop contest with cotton, peanuts and potatoes. L. Y. Luper, Chamber of Commerce negro agricultural agent, announced Wednesday.

Winners in the contest will be

One of the outstanding records of 1928 was made by Henry Alfred, living nine miles west of Houston, who produced more than 51 bushels of Irish potatoes on a quarter of an acre of land.

He is entered in the present con-

awarded prizes at the farmers short course to be given at Prairie View Normal later in the year.

Agriculture-1930

Improvement of.

CHARLOTTESVILLE VA. PROGRESS

> DEC 2 - 1930 NEGRO OWNERSHIP OF VIRGINIA FARMS

B. Tate devotes an interesting article be realized that the progress made Southern race problem. to the Negro ownership of farms in the matter of farm ownership by Virginia. The figures he produces the colored farmers marks a most farm owner may have retarded the are perhaps astonishing to the mannoteworthy achievement." jority and to those interested in the It may be said that the Virginia

welfare of our colored population Negro is agrarian by nature. He intensely gratifying. Mr. Tate's ar began with the early colonists in ticle is based upon the following the raising and development of corn statement of facts:

part owners. Furthermore, in con But sixty-five years is not a suffitrast with the 77 per cent of white ciently long period to change the farmers who were farm owners." inherent tendencies of a race, and

ings have been breaking up at a South. other sections of the South.

age the dreams of a little farm in reers as wage-earners. Most of themtheir native country. Figures on had no land and no experience ashe number of white landholders farm owners and comparatively fewnow selling, little by little, a "piece became farm owners by inheritance, ground" to colored men with jobs or inherited money with which toin distant places, would be not only purchase land. Consequently when statistically interesting but would In the current issue of the Unithese difficulties of attaining farm slevate the farm to its deserved versity of Virginia News Letter Lownership are kept in mind, it will place as a factor in solving the

and tobacco and was freed from "In 1925, according to the United the farms. It was natural, of States census of agriculture, ap. course, that being free and without proximately 17 per cent or 33,143 of property of his own, he sought the the total farmers in Virginia were money wages of public works with colored owners; and of this number which he has been so distinctly 28,515 were full owners, and 4.628 identified as a laborer ever since. A table compiled by Mr. Tate instead of gradually divorcing himshows, also, that in the number of self from the farm, the Negro has colored farm owners Virginia fal been rapidly and substantially comout-ranks that in the other South, ing back to it. He has found out ern States, the next being Florida in these sixty-five years the differwith 11.5 per cent. The author of ence between constitutional freethis article does not attempt to ex. dom and genuine independence. plain directly the reason for this The latter he finds in the pursuits leadership of the Virginia Negro of his forefathers bred into the race except to attribute it in part, to the when they cultivated the great fact that the State's large landhold- plantations of the ante-bellum

more rapid rate than has been the And as a farmer he receives his case in some of the more special- greatest measure of asistance and ized states, and to the larger num- encouragement; becomes a respecther of "free colored" residents at ad citizen and an entity in his comthe time of the Civil War than in munity. It is impossible for the Federal census to reach the num-"It will be remembered," says Mr. per of young Negroes who are toil-Tate, "that the majority of the col- ing on the railroads, in the conored folks in this country at the struction camps, the hotels and close of the War Between the States other places where money pay is were just starting upon their ca good, only to realize in their old Virginia

The Negro as farm help and a when compared with the class of labor used in the Middle West, for example, but the State has not lost in the matter of peace, contentment and independence which traditionally go with the farm. And the prospect that it will gain in the long run is reasonably forecast by the News Letter's tabulation.

see. Labor. Peonage